

THE BUDGET-IN-BRIEF — FISCAL YEAR 2001

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February 7, 2000

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BUDGET SUMMARY

“...And our open, creative society stands to benefit more than any other – if we understand, and act on, the realities of interdependence. We have to be at the center of every vital global network, as a good neighbor and a good partner. We have to recognize that we cannot build our future without helping others to build theirs.”

President William J. Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 27, 2000

Overview

The new millennium, when America’s power and prosperity are greater than at any time in our history, gives us occasion to pause and reflect on the nature of, and need for, American leadership. For we are experiencing more than just a changing of the digits on the calendar; this period in history is a genuine changing of the times – a time of collapsing empires, expanding freedoms, eroding barriers and emerging threats.

Among America’s friends and allies around the world, the dominant vision of America is still one of a country whose leadership is essential to peace and prosperity and which exercises leadership for the greater good. Because we are the only nation on earth able to project power in every region on earth, others look to America to deliver decisive influence wherever it is needed. The American economy not only brings unprecedented prosperity to Americans, it is the engine of global growth and technological change. In the realm of culture and values, American movies, music and media, even fashion, are everywhere, irritating some, delighting many more. Most important, the ideas the world associates with America – democracy and free markets – are prevailing.

Americans benefit when nations coalesce to deter aggression, to resolve conflicts, to promote democracy, to open markets, to prevent human rights abuses, to raise living standards, to prevent the spread of dangerous weapons, and to meet other dangers no nation can meet alone. The key to forging such coalitions is American leadership. After 50 years of building alliances for collective defense, common prosperity, and wider freedom, we now have an unparalleled opportunity to shape a better, safer, more democratic world for the next century.

Within the President’s FY 2001 budget, the Department’s \$6.5 billion request, representing approximately 28% of the overall International Affairs budget, supports the Administration’s determination to promote America’s global leadership, as well as the Administration’s continuing commitment to protect U.S. Government personnel serving abroad, improve the security posture of U.S. Government facilities overseas, and correct serious deficiencies in the Department’s overseas facilities infrastructure.

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American Leadership in the 21st Century

The need for American leadership has in fact grown since the end of the Cold War. America and its allies still face many dangers: some as old as ethnic and religious conflict, and some as new as cyberterrorism, some as fundamental as the risk that the democratic transitions which made this new era possible will not survive the strains of economic turmoil and political strife. The American way of life cannot thrive in a world dominated by violence, misery, tyranny, and corruption.

We have done much already to help shape the character of the 21st century world, and the terms of America's leadership in it. For example, the world's great powers still disagree on many things, but for the first time they do not see one another as military adversaries. A decade after the Cold War ended, our alliances are not weaker, but stronger, with new, more enduring purpose. Half the world enjoys democratic government, and the democracies that emerged at the end of the Cold War have survived and, in many cases, thrived. Bitter regional conflicts that once defied resolution are bending to international mediation. There is a growing recognition that war crimes and massive violations of human rights are the world's concern, even if they happen within sovereign borders.

The central phenomenon of our time, globalization, plays to America's greatest strengths – to our creative and entrepreneurial spirit – and spreads our most cherished ideals of openness and freedom. Trade is more open today than ever before, raising standards of living for many, though not all, and the world's economic architecture is being adapted to a new economy. There is renewed thinking about the relationship between promoting global growth and protecting the global environment.

Threats to our security still require our vigilance, and opportunities to promote peace will demand our leadership. We must, therefore, pursue an aggressive foreign policy agenda:

- ❑ America must continue to be a peacemaker. We must seize the historic chance in the coming year for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, securing the peace in Kosovo, promoting stability in South Asia, and facilitating reconciliation in both Northern Ireland and Cyprus.
- ❑ We must keep working to integrate Russia and China into the global system as open, prosperous, and stable societies. In the coming year, we must help Russia stabilize its economy as it conducts its first ever democratic transfer of power. It means bringing China into the World Trade Organization (WTO) on acceptable terms, while speaking plainly about the need for political and economic change.
- ❑ We must continue the struggle to prevent the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, especially where proliferation intersects with the threat of terrorism. This means working in the coming year with Russia to pursue deeper arms reductions, to keep weapons secure at the source, to restrain North Korea's missile program, to contain Iraq, and to build a consensus for eventually ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- ❑ We must keep building an open global economy that sustains our prosperity while leaving no one behind. This necessitates working to launch a new global trade round, pushing for debt relief, and for higher standards on labor rights and the environment.

BUDGET SUMMARY

- ❑ We must keep America as a force for freedom in the world, working in the coming year to support the fragile transitions to democracy in Nigeria, Indonesia, Ukraine, and Colombia.
- ❑ Above all, America must remain a builder of coalitions, remembering that few of our hopes for the future will be realized if we cannot convince others to embrace them as well.

Clearly, these are not all of the foreign policy issues that we will face in the future. However, they demonstrate that American leadership is in demand, now more than ever. We must meet this challenge and we must have sufficient resources with which to do so.

Resources for American Leadership

For 50 years, we have consciously tried to define and pursue our interests in a way that is consistent with the common good – rising prosperity, expanding freedom, collective security. Security results from the joining of military force with diplomacy – defined as strong international engagement supported by adequate resources. It is unavoidably true – international engagement costs money and, as President Clinton has said, “...the costliest peace is far cheaper than the cheapest war.”

International diplomacy and programs constitute America's first line of defense against threats to the security and prosperity of our people. We need to invest in the programs that keep American soldiers out of war and keep civilians out of harm's way – that prevent conflicts, promote freedom, boost prosperity, fight terrorism and drugs, meet our share of global responsibilities, and bring friends and allies to our side.

Americans also benefit from the ‘bread and butter’ aspects of diplomacy, such as negotiating civil aviation agreements in support of an industry that employs more than 600,000 of our citizens; legal assistance that has helped Americans recover more than \$2.5 billion in compensation for assets seized by Iran; visa offices that enable six million foreign nationals to visit the United States annually, while keeping known criminals out; and exchange programs that increase international understanding while contributing to the \$8 billion that foreign students spend in the United States every year. We benefit from programs that address urgent humanitarian needs such as child survival, clearing land mines, caring for refugees, and slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Taken as a whole, our international programs help make our citizens safer, our economy stronger, our world more stable, and our freedoms more secure. This is true, in part, because when America leads, others follow. When we contribute to recovery in Kosovo, or nuclear security on the Korean Peninsula, or earthquake relief in Turkey, our friends and allies are more likely to contribute as well. This ensures an effective response, while spreading the financial burden.

America cannot be secure if we do not lead, and America cannot lead without sufficient resources.

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Details of the Request

The FY 2001 budget request reflects the resource integration of the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the United States Information Agency into a new foreign policy instrument to meet the demands of this changing era in international relations, and requests the level of resources necessary to manage the Department's global responsibilities.

Looking forward to the role of the State Department in the new century, the Secretary of State established an Overseas Presence Advisory Panel (OPAP) to consider the future of our nation's non-military overseas presence, to appraise its condition, and to develop practical recommendations on how to best organize and manage our overseas posts. The Panel was convened on the recommendation of Admiral William Crowe, who chaired the Accountability Review Boards that investigated the bombings of our embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and was established with the support of the President and the Congress. In November 1999, OPAP issued its report proposing reforms in the way the United States organizes its overseas presence.

The OPAP Report identified a wide range of recommendations that will serve to improve the security of our embassies and consulates worldwide. It also described the deplorable condition of some of our embassies and consulates abroad, resulting from the erosion, during much of this decade, of posts' administrative operations and infrastructure, i.e., information technology, construction and maintenance of office facilities, security, residences, and employee training. The Panel members call for a restoration of the U.S. Government's diplomatic platform, in order to improve the security and working conditions of all Americans serving in diplomatic missions worldwide. Additional information regarding funding to initiate the first steps toward OPAP reforms can be found on pages 12 (State Programs) and 35 (Capital Investment Fund).

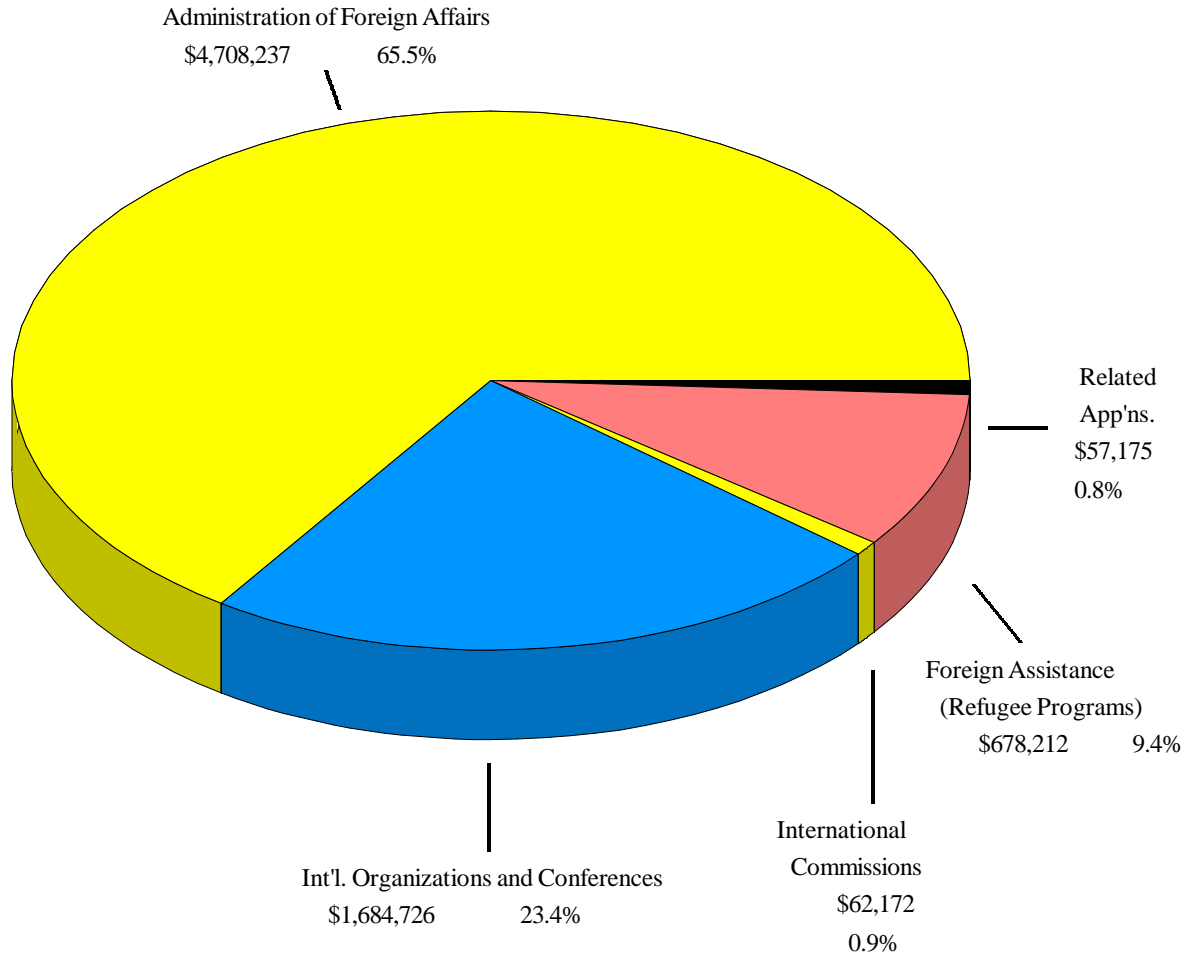
The FY 2001 budget includes a request for recurring costs associated with those worldwide security upgrades implemented after the tragic bombings in East Africa and to continue a program of security initiatives designed to provide and maintain a secure environment for the conduct of American diplomacy worldwide. Further details can be found on pages 32 (State Programs) and 55 (Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance).

Further, this budget request seeks advance appropriations totaling \$3.35 billion over the four year period FY 2002 through FY 2005 to replace our highest risk, most vulnerable embassies and consulates. As the 1998 East Africa bombings illustrated, the men and women who work in our embassies abroad are on the front lines for America every day on every continent. They deserve the honor and support of the American people. And they deserve the protection that would be provided by the multi-year security construction program proposed. Additional information can be found on page 55.

Graphs and tables summarizing the FY 2001 budget request, including funds and positions by appropriation account, appear on the following pages.

FY 2001 State Department Request Distribution by Title

(dollars in thousands)



Total Request \$7,190,522

SUMMARY OF FUNDS

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs				
State Programs:				
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	\$1,661,572	\$2,569,825	\$2,691,325	\$121,500
Kosovo Supplemental: D&CP	--	24,000	--	(24,000)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	785,700	254,000	410,000	156,000
Salaries & Expenses	354,187	--	--	--
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency	41,460	--	--	--
International Information Programs (USIA)	453,761	--	--	--
Technology Fund (USIA)	11,562 /a	--	--	--
Subtotal	3,308,242	2,847,825	3,101,325	253,500
Capital Investment Fund	158,571 /b	79,670	97,000	17,330
Subtotal, State Programs	3,466,813	2,927,495	3,198,325	270,830
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	454,061	425,741	431,561	5,820
Kosovo Supplemental: Embassy Security	--	239,000	--	(239,000)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	627,000	313,617	500,000	186,383
Perimeter Security	--	--	147,617 /c	147,617
<i>Capital Projects - Advance Appropriations</i>	--	--	[3,350,000]	[3,350,000]
Subtotal, Embassy Security	1,081,061	978,358	1,079,178	100,820
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs				
Office of Inspector General	28,465	27,382	29,502	2,120
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	200,500 /d	204,155	225,000	20,845
Kosovo Supp: Educ. & Cul. Exchanges	--	3,622	--	(3,622)
Representation Allowances	4,350	5,826 /e	5,973 /e	147
Prot. of Foreign Missions & Officials	8,100	8,067	10,490	2,423
Emerg. in the Dipl. & Consular Service	17,479 /f	5,477	11,000	5,523
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,200	1,195	1,200	5
American Institute in Taiwan	14,730	15,312	16,345	1,033
F.S. Retirement & Disability Fund	132,500	128,541	131,224	2,683
Subtotal, Admin. of Foreign Affairs	4,955,198	4,305,430	4,708,237	402,807
International Organizations				
Contributions to Int'l. Organizations	933,550 /g	880,505	946,060	65,555
Contr. for Int'l. Peacekeeping Activities	219,450 /g	498,100	738,666	240,566
Kosovo Supplemental: CIPA	--	107,000	--	(107,000)
CIO/CIPA Arrearage Payments	475,000	351,000 /h	--	(351,000)
Subtotal, International Organizations	1,628,000	1,836,605	1,684,726	(151,879)
International Commissions				
Int'l. Boundary & Water Comm.-S&E	19,521	19,470	7,142 /i	(12,328)
Int'l. Boundary & Water Comm.-Const, O&M	5,939	5,915	26,747 /i	20,832
International Fisheries Commissions	14,549	15,485	19,392	3,907
American Sections:				
Int'l. Boundary Commission	761	758	970	212
Int'l. Joint Commission	3,432	3,418	5,921	2,503
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	1,540	1,534	2,000	466
Subtotal, American Sections	5,733	5,710	8,891	3,181
Subtotal, International Commissions	45,742	46,580	62,172	15,592
Related Appropriations				
The Asia Foundation	8,250	8,216	10,000	1,784
National Endowment for Democracy	31,000	30,872	32,000	1,128
East-West Center	12,500	12,449	12,500	51
North-South Center	1,750	1,743	1,750	7
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	525	523	525	2
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	350	346	400	54
Subtotal, Related Appropriations	54,375	54,149	57,175	3,026
STATE APPROPRIATIONS ACT	6,683,315	6,242,764	6,512,310	269,546
Foreign Assistance				
Migration & Refugee Assistance	905,970 /j	622,625	658,212	35,587
Emergency Refugee/Migration Assistance	195,000	12,453	20,000	7,547
STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT	7,784,285	6,877,842	7,190,522	312,680

Footnotes to the Summary of Funds Table

- /a Includes a transfer of \$7,062,000 from the Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses account appropriated to the President for Year 2000 compliance in accordance with Public Law 105-277, and a transfer of \$2,000,000 from the Educational and Cultural Exchanges appropriation.
- /b Includes a transfer of \$78,571,000 from the Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses account appropriated to the President for Year 2000 compliance in accordance with Public Law 105-277.
- /c Includes \$134,000,000 for enhanced security.
- /d Reflects a \$2,000,000 transfer to the USIA Technology Fund.
- /e Includes public diplomacy activities funded by the former USIA International Information Programs (IIP) appropriation.
- /f Includes \$10,000,000 in emergency supplemental funding for emergency expenditures associated with the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam embassy bombings, and an additional \$2,929,000 in emergency supplemental funding for evacuation and related costs associated with the Kosovo Crisis, less \$950,000 transferred to Peace Corps (\$500,000) and USIA (\$450,000).
- /g Reflects a \$11,550,000 transfer to the Contributions to International Organizations appropriation from the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities appropriation.
- /h Includes \$244,000,000 in new budget authority and not to exceed \$107,000,000 applied or used from amounts owed by the United Nations to the United States.
- /i Prior to FY 2001, operations and maintenance activities were funded in the IBWC Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
- /j Includes \$266,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, in emergency supplemental funding associated with the Kosovo crisis.

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs				
State Programs:				
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	10,006 /a	16,238 /b	16,248 /c	10
Worldwide Security Upgrades	360	360	522	162
Salaries & Expenses	2,363	--	--	--
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency	227	--	--	--
International Information Programs (USIA)	3,758	--	--	--
Subtotal, State Programs	16,714	16,598	16,770	172
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	580	586	588	2
Worldwide Security Upgrades	20	24	24	--
Subtotal, Embassy Security	600	610	612	2
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs				
Office of Inspector General	289	289	289	--
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	275	296	296	--
Subtotal, Admin. of Foreign Affairs	17,878	17,793	17,967	174
International Commissions				
Int'l. Boundary & Water Comm.-S&E	235	235	82 /d	(153)
Int'l. Boundary & Water Comm.-Construction	29	29	197 /d	168
American Sections:				
Int'l. Boundary Commission	8	8	8	--
Int'l. Joint Commission	24	24	24	--
Subtotal, International Commissions	296	296	311	15
STATE APPROPRIATIONS ACT	18,174	18,089	18,278	189
Foreign Assistance				
Migration & Refugee Assistance	99	110	110	--
STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT	18,273	18,199	18,388	189

/a Position levels do not include 1,894 positions funded by MRV fees in FY 1999

/b Position levels do not include 1,962 positions funded by MRV fees in FY 2000

/c Position levels do not include 1,990 positions funded by MRV fees in FY 2001

/d IBWC changes due to transfer of 153 direct positions in Operations & Maintenance (O&M). The FY 2001 IBWC Construction request also includes 11 new O&M positions and 4 new Construction positions.

PART ONE
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW

This section contains the FY 2001 appropriations in the Administration of Foreign Affairs title.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
State Programs:				
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	\$1,661,572	\$2,569,825	\$2,691,325	\$121,500
Kosov Supplemental: D&CP	--	24,000	--	(24,000)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	785,700	254,000	410,000	156,000
Salaries & Expenses	354,187	--	--	--
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency	41,460	--	--	--
International Information Programs (USIA)	453,761	--	--	--
Technology Fund (USIA)	11,562 /a	--	--	--
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,308,242</i>	<i>2,847,825</i>	<i>3,101,325</i>	<i>253,500</i>
Capital Investment Fund	158,571 /b	79,670	97,000	17,330
Subtotal, State Programs	3,466,813	2,927,495	3,198,325	270,830
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	454,061	425,741	431,561	5,820
Kosovo Supplemental: Embassy Sec.	--	239,000	--	(239,000)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	627,000	313,617	500,000	186,383
Perimeter Security	--	--	147,617 /c	147,617
<i>Capital Projects - Advance Appropriations</i>	--	--	[3,350,000]	[3,350,000]
Subtotal, Embassy Security	1,081,061	978,358	1,079,178	100,820
Office of Inspector General	28,465	27,382	29,502	2,120
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	200,500 /d	204,155	225,000	20,845
Kosovo Supp: Educ & Cul. Exchanges	--	3,622	--	(3,622)
Representation Allowances	4,350	5,826 /e	5,973 /e	147
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	8,100	8,067	10,490	2,423
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	17,479 /f	5,477	11,000	5,523
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,200	1,195	1,200	5
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,730	15,312	16,345	1,033
F.S. Retirement & Disability Fund	132,500	128,541	131,224	2,683
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$4,955,198	\$4,305,430	\$4,708,237	\$402,807

Over for footnotes.

Footnotes to the Administration of Foreign Affairs Table

- /a Includes a transfer of \$7,062,000 from the Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses account appropriated to the President for Year 2000 compliance in accordance with Public Law 105-277, and a transfer of \$2,000,000 from the Educational and Cultural Exchanges appropriation.
- /b Includes a transfer of \$78,571,000 from the Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses account appropriated to the President for Year 2000 compliance in accordance with Public Law 105-277.
- /c Includes \$134,000,000 for enhanced security.
- /d Reflects a \$2,000,000 transfer to the USIA Technology Fund.
- /e Includes public diplomacy activities funded by the former USIA International Information Programs (IIP) appropriation.
- /f Includes \$10,000,000 in emergency supplemental funding for emergency expenditures associated with the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam embassy bombings, and an additional \$2,929,000 in emergency supplemental funding for evacuation and related costs associated with the Kosovo Crisis, less \$950,000 transferred to Peace Corps (\$500,000) and USIA (\$450,000).

STATE PROGRAMS

2001 Overview

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation/Fund	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	\$1,661,572	\$2,569,825	\$2,691,325	\$121,500
Kosovo Supplemental	--	24,000	--	-24,000
Worldwide Security Upgrades	785,700	254,000	410,000	156,000
Salaries & Expenses	354,187	--	--	--
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency S&E	41,460	--	--	--
International Information Programs (USIA)	453,761	--	--	--
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	\$3,296,680	\$2,847,825	\$3,101,325	\$253,500
Capital Investment Fund a/	158,571	79,670	97,000	17,330
Technology Fund (USIA) a/	11,562	--	--	--
Total, State Programs Appropriations	\$3,466,813	\$2,927,495	\$3,198,325	\$270,830
<i>Border Security Program/MRV Fees b/</i>	<i>325,363</i>	<i>336,253</i>	<i>373,453</i>	<i>37,200</i>
<i>IRM Activities/Expedited Passport Fees b/</i>	<i>66,197</i>	<i>61,250</i>	<i>63,000</i>	<i>1,750</i>
<i>Other Fees b/</i>	<i>4,985</i>	<i>7,203</i>	<i>5,530</i>	<i>-1,673</i>
Total	\$3,863,358	\$3,332,201	\$3,640,308	\$308,107

/a FY 1999 includes \$78,571,000 transferred from the Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses account appropriated to the President to the Department of State Capital Investment Fund and \$7,062,000 to the United States Information Agency Technology Fund for Year 2000 compliance in accordance with Public Law 105-277. The USIA Technology Fund FY 1999 estimate also reflects the transfer of \$2,000,000 from the Educational and Cultural Exchanges appropriation.

/b The funding for these fee programs represents annual program spending estimates from current collections and carryforward balances, not annual fee collections. Affidavit of Support fees have not been implemented, and fee estimates are not included. An accounting of the total collections received by the Department of State is provided in the Appendix.

STATE PROGRAMS

State Programs Summary

The United States, the most powerful and emulated country in the world, must dedicate resources adequate to meet its leadership and to shape the post-Cold War world for the 21ST century. With the onset of the new century, the reorganized U. S. Department of State will play a vital role in shaping the global trend toward open markets and free trade, continuing the worldwide movement toward democracy, curbing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, resolving regional conflicts, and building a global culture of peace.

Looking forward to the role of the U.S. State Department in the new century, the Secretary of State established an Overseas Presence Advisory Panel (OPAP) to consider the future of our nation's non-military overseas presence, to appraise its condition, and to develop practical recommendations on how to best organize and manage our overseas posts. This Panel was established with the support of the President and the Congress. In November 1999, OPAP issued its report proposing reforms in the way the United States organizes its overseas presence.

The Department is already implementing some of OPAP's recommendations in FY 2000. For example:

- ❑ **Rightsizing Posts:** The centerpiece of the OPAP reforms calls for the U.S. Government to reassess the presence of all agencies represented at posts worldwide. The Panel recognized the high costs of deploying American staff overseas and suggests alternatives, such as regional operations and one-person American Presence Posts. The Secretary of State, together with the other Cabinet Secretaries, is leading an interagency review of the U.S. Government overseas presence. An interagency working group will conduct rightsizing reviews of several pilot posts to determine their size and configuration and whether the presence of agencies is required to support U.S. Government foreign policy goals. Their report on rightsizing will be issued in June 2000.
- ❑ **Human Resources:** The Department has begun to implement OPAP's recommendations on human resources and training by building upon the recommendations of the 1999 McKinsey report – the War for Talent. Most of the human resources and training requirements – for all U.S. Government agencies represented at diplomatic posts abroad – will take several years and additional funding to implement.

The following priorities encompass the initial groundwork needed to implement the following OPAP recommendations in FY 2001:

- ❑ **Continuing the Upgrade of Mission Security Worldwide:** The Department continues its commitment to security and safety by building upon its program to relocate the highest risk posts by funding the next grouping of security-driven projects. In efforts to upgrade perimeter security, the Department will complete at least 20 contractor-managed and over 300 post-managed upgrade projects as well as install shatter resistant window film at all posts

STATE PROGRAMS

and forced entry/ballistic resistant doors and windows at the posts where needed. The Department will also complete surveys, initiate designs and complete construction of other critical security upgrades at other high vulnerability posts.

- ❑ **Implementing a Common Technology Platform:** The Department strongly supports the deployment of a common computer platform connecting all agencies at posts worldwide, with INTERNET access, by FY 2001. This will enhance our interagency communications capability at posts and improve the coordination of foreign policy objectives from the field, back to Washington.
- ❑ **Charging Other Agencies for Office Space and Capital Investments:** The Panel recommended that State consider charging rent to agencies at U.S. missions to obtain resources for infrastructure costs. The current process of State's appropriations funding the total cost of new embassy construction must be changed. It encourages other agencies to expand their presence at posts abroad, with no concern about funding post overhead costs, such as office space and furnishings, residences, and security.

The Department will implement the OPAP recommendations within the framework of our Strategic Plan, to the degree that interagency consensus on strategy can be achieved and funding can be obtained. The Plan addresses our national interests and foreign policy goals and presents strategic assumptions about long-term global trends that will influence America's engagement internationally for years to come. Our budget priorities initiate what will be a long-term, multi-year effort to enable the U.S. foreign affairs community to support the President's foreign policy agenda more effectively.

The FY 2001 budget requests the resources to manage global responsibilities including funds to initiate the first steps toward OPAP reforms, and to continue the security improvements funded by the FY 2000 Emergency Security Supplemental for those who represent the United States at more than 250 diplomatic and consular posts worldwide. The State Programs appropriations -- Diplomatic and Consular Programs and the Capital Investment Fund -- when combined with Machine Readable Visa, Expedited Passport, and other fees fund the salaries, operating expenses, and infrastructure required to carry out U.S. foreign policy at home and abroad. These 250 posts not only carry out our diplomatic relations with foreign governments, they also assist American citizens, support U.S. businesses, conduct public diplomacy, and develop the extensive local contacts that are essential to effective diplomacy.

The FY 2001 budget request for State Programs reflects the integration of the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the United States Information Agency into a new foreign policy apparatus to meet the demands of a new era of international relations. This consolidation was first reflected in the State Department's FY 2000 appropriations structure. The reorganization strengthened the United States arms control, non-proliferation, and political military missions, and more closely integrated public diplomacy and assistance into overall U.S. foreign policy and the conduct of diplomatic relations. In order to fully implement this reorganization, it is essential that the Department have timely access to those funds previously requested as necessary to carry out the integration. To conduct these diplomatic responsibilities,

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the reorganized Department of State employs a direct-hire workforce of approximately 27,000 employees with about 60% of those working overseas. These employees, of whom about 16,000 are Americans and 11,000 are foreign nationals, manage America's overseas diplomatic interests patriotically and professionally.

For FY 2001, the State Programs request for direct appropriations is \$3,198,325,000. For purposes of comparison, the basic State Department operating budget reflects an increase of \$121,500,000, or 4.7%, over FY 2000 base appropriation levels. This amount includes \$117,000,000 for wage/price inflation and \$4,500,000 for program changes including enhanced training as recommended by Overseas Presence Advisory Panel (OPAP) Report, and expenses related to labor and environmental standards improvements. These increases are partially offset by \$14,360,000 in one-time fiscal year 2000 requirements. The FY 2001 request also includes \$410,000,000 to continue the program of Worldwide Security Upgrades and \$97,000,000 for the Capital Investment Fund.

Highlights of the State Programs budget request follow:

Diplomatic And Consular Programs

The FY 2001 request of \$3,101,325,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (including \$410,000,000 for costs associated with worldwide security upgrades) is a net increase of \$277,500,000 from FY 2000 estimated funding levels. The request will meet mandatory worldwide wage and price inflation, a minimal increase for enhanced training recommended by the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel (OPAP) Report and to achieve labor and environmental standards improvements.

Worldwide Security Upgrades

The FY 2001 request for worldwide security upgrades is \$410,000,000. Of this amount, \$328,000,000 is for recurring costs associated with worldwide security upgrades to continue the program of security initiatives designed to bring our diplomatic facilities to heightened security standards and to maintain necessary security upgrades on a worldwide basis, including enhanced local guard services, physical security equipment and technical support upgrades, increased deployment of armored vehicles, increases in American security personnel, security and crisis management training, and worldwide deployment of emergency radio systems. In addition, \$66,000,000 is requested for perimeter security initiatives and \$16,000,000 for 162 additional security professionals.

Capital Investment Fund

The FY 2001 request of \$97,000,000 for the Capital Investment Fund, a net increase of \$17,330,000 above FY 2000 levels, in combination with \$63,000,000 in estimated Expedited

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Passport Fees, is vital to the Department's strategic effort to upgrade the Department's information technology for the new millenium. This includes improvements to the Department's global information technology infrastructure, standardized messaging, improving Internet access, and workforce and training improvements. Of the request, \$17,000,000 will be used to begin a program to provide a standard information technology platform for all U.S. Government agencies with a presence overseas.

Border Security Program

The FY 2001 request for the Border Security Program of \$373,453,000, an increase of \$37,200,000 from FY 2000 program levels, includes funding to implement major Border Security initiatives and to continue providing the technology backbone, personnel and support needed to carry out the functions vital to U.S. border security. Major initiatives funded within the FY 2001 program include initiating a program of technology refreshment for equipment and overseas consular systems at visa issuing posts; increased data sharing with other border security and law enforcement agencies and strengthening the Consular Affairs Corporate Database; continued improvements to the automated namechecking system capabilities; expanded implementation of the Border Crossing Card program in Mexico; modernization of the security and delivery of U.S. passports to American citizens including completion of the initial deployment of passport photodigitization technology and opening the National Passport Center in Charleston, SC; and implementing initiatives for handling increased Affidavit of Support workload efficiently at the National Visa Center in Portsmouth, NH.

Other Fees

Diversity Lottery and Fingerprint Fees - The FY 2001 program includes an estimate of \$4,755,000 for the Diversity Lottery Program. Section 636 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 provides that the State Department may collect and retain a fee that ensures the recovery of the cost to the Department of allocating and processing applications for visas to be issued under the Diversity Lottery Program. The Department's fee is imposed on actual diversity visa applicants to ensure that the costs of administering the lottery and allocating diversity visas are recovered from actual users. These fee collections are available to provide consular services and are used to recover the cost to the State Department of the Diversity Lottery Program. In addition, the FY 2001 program includes an estimate of \$120,000 for the FBI Immigrant Visa Fingerprint Fee program.

Defense Trade Control Fees - The FY 2001 program includes an estimate of \$1,000,000 for Defense Trade Control Registration Fees in accordance with Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended. These fees are available without fiscal year limitation to pay expenses incurred for specified defense trade control license application processing and other functions.

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Commercial Services Fees - The FY 2001 program includes an estimate of \$10,000 for fees charged for the cost of providing commercial services at posts abroad in countries where the Department of Commerce does not perform commercial services for which it collects fees. Pursuant to section 52 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended, these fee collections are available until September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds were deposited.

An accounting of the collections received by the Department of State is provided in the Appendix.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services

The ICASS Program is the basic management structure for providing administrative support services to U.S. Government agencies located at diplomatic missions abroad. Beginning in FY 1997, the Department established ICASS within the Department's Working Capital Fund to facilitate funds control and accounting. All participating agencies, including the Department of State, deposit funds into the Working Capital Fund to pay for the cost of services provided to each agency, thus shifting funding responsibility for State Department ICASS service providers from the D&CP account. This shift included more than 6,800 American and Foreign Service National (FSN) positions previously financed by both State's D&CP appropriation and through reimbursements from other agencies' appropriations to the D&CP account. The amount the Department paid from the D&CP appropriation to the ICASS Working Capital Fund for the cost of State Department ICASS services was adjusted in FY 1998 to reflect a one-time, permanent transfer of funding responsibility totaling \$103 million. This amount was transferred to other agencies from State's D&CP account for several service categories previously funded in their entirety by State to other agencies.

Program Descriptions

State Programs funding of \$3,640,108,000 including \$3,198,325,000 from appropriations and \$441,783,000 from fee collections, will continue to be directed toward global challenges and opportunities that affect nearly all Department activities. The resources requested to support the activities listed below are critical to the successful conduct of diplomatic and consular relations, public diplomacy, and maintenance of this nation's foreign affairs apparatus.

- ❑ **Policy Formulation and Executive Direction (\$220,068,000)** - Direction, policy formulation, and coordination are provided by the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and other bureau heads, chiefs of diplomatic missions, and their immediate staffs. They are assisted by legislative affairs and public affairs staffs who explain to the Congress and the American public the U.S. position on foreign policy issues and interests managed by the Department.

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- ❑ **Diplomatic Relations (\$440,946,000 including \$439,936,000 from direct appropriations, \$1,000,000 from Defense Trade Control Registration Fees, and \$10,000 from Commercial Services Fees)** – A wide spectrum of activities are a part of American diplomacy. Some examples are described below.
 - In-depth knowledge and understanding of political and economic events in many nations are basic requirements of diplomacy. Achieving them requires quality reporting, analysis, and personal contact work at more than 250 missions abroad and by expert staffs in Washington.
 - Management of U.S. participation in arms control, non-proliferation, disarmament negotiations, and other verification and compliance activities.
 - International economic and trade diplomacy and in-country services to American businesses have become vital to the health of the American economy. The world continues to become more interrelated economically each year through initiatives such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
 - Promoting human rights internationally, supporting emerging democracies and economic development, improving the global environment, and meeting humanitarian emergencies that destroy political and economic well-being and stability are in America's long-term interest.
 - There is a continuous need to keep abreast of scientific and technological developments abroad and to assist cooperatively some nations in these fields by aiding two-way exchanges of information and expert personnel.
- ❑ **Public Diplomacy (\$246,643,000)** - Public diplomacy activities of the U.S. Government are intended to understand, inform, and influence foreign publics and broaden dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad. In FY 2000, non-broadcasting public diplomacy activities, formerly carried out by the United States Information Agency, were fully integrated into the Department of State pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998. Public diplomacy, within the Department of State, continues to operate under the authority of the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948, as amended, and the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961, as amended.
 - Public diplomacy includes information and cultural programs carried out by overseas missions and supported by public diplomacy personnel incorporated into the Department's regional and functional bureaus, as well as the Office of the Coordinator of International Information Programs and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. This description excludes educational and cultural exchange programs which are described elsewhere in this document under a distinct appropriation.
 - In recent years, substantial changes have occurred in the way that governments conduct their business, enact policies, and make decisions. Fundamental to that change is the role

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played by public opinion. Even less democratic governments tend to operate with more of an eye to the public's reaction to their decisions. At the same time, the range of actors engaged in the development and formulation of policy has broadened considerably. Think tanks, non-governmental organizations, churches, and issue-specific voluntary associations, among others, have dramatically increased their influence on the ways and means by which individual governments make policy. Especially in robust, developed democratic nations, the process of making policy is complex, frequently consultative, and responsive to public opinion.

- To maintain its leadership in that changed international environment, the U.S. must augment and sustain a vigorous program of public diplomacy. Public diplomacy engages influential individuals and organizations from both inside and outside the orbit of government whose work affects the policy-making process. Public diplomacy uses tools such as American speakers, the Internet, Information Resource Centers, and interactive television, among others, to inform targeted foreign publics about U.S. policies and to influence the policy debate abroad. In almost every instance, the odds of achieving support for U.S. policy goals increases substantially when public diplomacy is an integral part of the nation's foreign affairs strategy.
 - Public diplomatists work at American embassies and consulates abroad, developing strategies to build understanding and support for the U.S., its policy objectives, and the values of the American people. Activities and programs are planned and implemented country by country, directed at audiences identified by institutional analyses of each country's political, economic, and societal influence structures, inside and outside of government.
 - Within the Department, public diplomacy staff craft information products and services for overseas missions and foreign publics. The current catalogue includes: Websites; the Washington File, a daily electronic compilation of U.S. policies and actions; U.S. speakers and specialists; digital video conferences and teleconferences; electronic journals, published policies and materials on issues of importance to embassies abroad; and Information Resource Centers, places which provide reference and information support for U.S. missions worldwide.
 - In addition to the funding estimates described above, as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, authority is requested to have not more than \$5,200,000 credited to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation from fees and other payments received from English teaching, library and publications programs, and from fees from educational advising and counseling.
- ❑ **Consular Relations (\$387,970,000 including \$139,100,000 from direct appropriations, \$243,995,000 from MRV fees, \$4,755,000 from Diversity Lottery Fees, and \$120,000 from FBI Fingerprint Fees)** - People around the world are becoming increasingly mobile, and therefore, the demand for consular services is increasing. International business, tourism, and permanent resettlement — both foreign and American — occurs more than ever before

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across national boundaries. Legal control of increased movements to and from the United States, and the security of our nation's borders, places a heavy demand on State Department operations.

- Non-immigrant visa requests from foreign tourists, students, business people, investors, and government officials require substantial effort at missions abroad. In FY 2000, the Department projects total workload of 7.5 million non-immigrant visa applications, including issuances and refusals.
 - Growing immigrant visa demands require even more effort to ensure enforcement of U.S. immigration laws. In FY 2000, the Department projects total workload as high as 500,000 immigrant visa applications, including issuances and refusals.
 - Routine and emergency assistance must be provided to American citizens in distress. In FY 2000, the Department projects that it will respond to 2 million citizen services requests worldwide.
 - American travelers and the U.S. travel industry need to be kept aware of dangerous situations abroad. This is done through Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and helpful tips to travelers through the Consular Affairs World Wide Web Site available at the Internet Web address: <http://travel.state.gov>.
 - Passport applications in the millions must be adjudicated, and passports issued or denied for U.S. citizens wanting to travel abroad. In FY 2000, the Department projects issuing over 7.0 million passports.
 - The worldwide Border Security Program includes programs within Consular Relations, Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation, Information Resource Management and Training required to secure the borders of the United States against travel here by terrorists, international criminals, or persons whose presence here would violate United States immigration law. Border Security plans include continuing to enhance and refresh the equipment and systems that support worldwide consular activities; continuing modernization of the hardware and software systems that support visa name checks; implementing the Border Crossing Card Program with Mexico; implementation of a photodigitized United States passport and modernizing passport processing; strengthening the cooperation between the consular and United States law enforcement and intelligence communities; and providing for the staff and operating costs of the Border Security Program. The Border Security Program requires dedicated funding from MRV fees.
- ❑ **Supporting Multilateral Diplomacy (\$40,952,000)** - The United States participates in international organizations because we have an interest in working with other nations to maintain stability, uphold laws, facilitate commerce, spur economic growth, maintain a healthy environment, address urgent humanitarian needs, and halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Organizations in which we play a leading role include the United Nations, regional bodies such as NATO and the Organization of American States, and a variety of

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more specialized and technical organizations. The Department monitors and participates in the organizations through both the headquarters staff and its missions to the larger organizations. The increasingly complex nature of world problems makes U.S. involvement in these multilateral organizations even more important to our future. This includes funding for State Department participation in international conferences.

- ❑ **Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation/Worldwide Security Upgrades (\$722,877,000 including \$704,355,000 from direct appropriations (\$294,355,000 for Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation and \$410,000,000 from Worldwide Security Upgrades) and \$18,522,000 from MRV Fees)** - These activities provide resources, allocated by application of risk management principles, necessary to meet security responsibilities, both foreign and domestic. Included in these activities are:

- protection of overseas U.S. government employees through local guards, residential security measures, and armored vehicles;
- protection of the Secretary and visiting or resident foreign dignitaries;
- counter-terrorism policy formulation, coordination, and research and development as well as investigations to detect passport, visa, and federal benefits fraud;
- management of security operations at missions;
- protection of information at headquarters through domestic guards and physical security equipment and measures;
- protection of information abroad through diplomatic couriers, electronic and security equipment, secure conference rooms, development and application of standards for information security, and security protection and inspection of construction property; and
- counterintelligence investigations, background security investigations, and evaluations.

The State Department is the lead agency in U.S. Government efforts to reduce the terrorist threat to Americans overseas. The tragic bombings in Africa highlight the volatile environment worldwide. As part of efforts to prevent terrorist attacks, the Department works closely with other governments to strengthen international counterterrorism cooperation; sends expert teams to augment U.S. embassies in crisis situations; and, identifies physical security vulnerabilities at our diplomatic missions. The security program enhancements funded by the FY 1999 Emergency Security Supplemental combined with the \$410,000,000 contained in this budget request for continuing this program of increased security will strengthen security and continue to correct problems identified at our diplomatic facilities.

- ❑ **Information Resource Management (\$586,769,000 including \$412,933,000 from direct appropriations, \$110,836,000 from MRV Fees, and \$63,000,000 from Expedited Passport Fees)** - This program provides the resources for the effective and efficient creation, collection, processing, transmission, dissemination, storage, and disposition of information required for the formulation and execution of foreign policy and for the conduct of daily business including consular services. It also includes \$17 million for an initial deployment of

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an inter-agency information platform at about 45 overseas missions. The information needs of the President, the Secretary of State, the Department, and its overseas missions, and approximately 100 other government organizations drive the resource requirements. This activity includes:

- corporate information systems and services such as: core foreign affairs systems supporting the Secretary and her principal officers; consular systems for passport and visa issuance and reporting; financial systems; administrative systems for personnel and property; and information services provided by Departmental libraries and publishing, records, Freedom of Information Act, and historical offices;
- infrastructure systems such as: the Diplomatic Telecommunications System; mainframe computer centers; Automated Data Processing, communication and message centers at headquarters and at missions abroad; mail and pouch services; and special communications support for the Secretary and the White House at meetings abroad; and
- development of software and maintenance of hardware for classified and unclassified word processing, electronic mail, spreadsheets, graphics, and data base management.

- ❑ **Training Services (\$73,268,000 including \$71,968,000 from direct appropriations and \$1,300,000 from MRV Fees)** - Professional development (including training) is a continuous process by which the Department ensures that its people — its most important asset — have the skills, experience and judgment to fulfill their functions at all levels. Investments in training are vital to a changing and streamlining organization. Training programs provide the language, area, information technology, consular, and other professional skills needed for the conduct of foreign relations. Consistent with the finding of OPAP, this program includes an additional \$3 million for enhanced training. The Department's training program is the principal responsibility of the Foreign Service Institute, which has an innovative training strategy designed to support directly new and emerging policy and management priorities.
- ❑ **Medical Services (\$16,042,000)** - The Medical Program promotes the health of all under its care by encouraging prevention of illness and facilitating access to health care. This activity encompasses medical programs for the Department of State and the Foreign Service as well as other U.S. Government departments and agencies overseas. Approximately 31,000 employees and their eligible family members receive medical care at about 150 overseas health units overseas and in Washington, DC.
- ❑ **Rental Payments to GSA (\$128,829,000)** - GSA finances its real property management activities through user charges, set at commercially comparable rates, collected from agencies occupying GSA-controlled properties. This funding provides payment for domestic space occupied by the Department.
- ❑ **Overseas Program Support (\$444,329,000)** - This activity includes administrative activities at more than 250 posts abroad, such as overseas administrative support for over 100 U.S. Government organizations; personnel and financial management services; and short-

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term lease property management and building maintenance staff, shipping and customs clearance, and motor pool services.

- ❑ **Domestic Infrastructure and Program Support (\$275,225,000)** - This activity includes the infrastructure located in the United States that is dedicated to the administrative support of U.S. diplomatic activities and other U.S. Government agencies overseas, such as domestic personnel and financial management services; domestic building operations and routine maintenance; acquisition services; and other general administrative services.
- ❑ **Post Assignment Travel (\$74,912,000)** - Post Assignment Travel funds the cost of travel, transportation, and related items in connection with the appointment, transfer, and separation of the Department's American full-time permanent staff and their families. The Department's general tour of duty policy (with some exceptions) is three years at most overseas posts, and two years at posts with extreme hardship conditions.

On the following pages are a series of tables and graphs depicting the distribution by program activity of the FY 2001 requests for Diplomatic and Consular Programs and the Capital Investment Fund.

STATE PROGRAMS
(Diplomatic & Consular Programs, Capital Investment Fund,
Border Security Program and Other Fees)

Program Activities Summary /a

Funds Summary Statement (dollars in thousands)				
Activities	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	b/ 2001 Request	2000/2001 Increase/ Decrease
Policy Formulation, Public Affairs and Executive Direction.....	\$186,526	\$206,830	\$220,068	\$13,238
Diplomatic Relations (e.g., Arms Control, Political and Economic Reporting, Trade Promotion, Global Environmental and Scientific Reporting).....	\$345,502	\$414,423	\$440,946	\$26,523
Public Diplomacy.....	\$0	\$239,318	\$246,643	\$7,325
Consular Relations (e.g., Passports, Visas, Services to American Citizens Overseas).....	\$353,851	\$363,318	\$387,970	\$24,652
Supporting Multilateral Diplomacy.....	\$36,956	\$38,488	\$40,952	\$2,464
Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation.....	\$263,249	\$281,649	\$294,355	\$12,706
Worldwide Security Upgrades.....	\$785,700	\$254,000	\$410,000	\$156,000
Information Resource Management.....	\$603,531	\$551,057	\$586,769	\$35,712
Training Services.....	\$52,440	\$68,861	\$73,268	\$4,407
Medical Services.....	\$15,733	\$15,077	\$16,042	\$965
Rental Payments to GSA.....	\$95,747	\$124,297	\$128,829	\$4,532
Overseas Program Support.....	\$323,115	\$432,579	\$444,329	\$11,750
Domestic Infrastructure and Program Support.....	\$232,573	\$262,883	\$275,225	\$12,342
Post Assignment Travel.....	\$61,652	\$79,421	\$74,912	-\$4,509
Subtotal	\$3,356,575	\$3,332,201	\$3,640,308	\$308,107
ACDA S&E	\$41,460	\$0	\$0	\$0
USIA IIP	\$453,761	\$0	\$0	\$0
USIA Technology Fund	\$11,562	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total.....	\$3,863,358	\$3,332,201	\$3,640,308	\$308,107

a/ Program activities funding distributions are preliminary estimates due to the lateness in enactment of appropriations
Final revised estimates will be included in the Congressional Presentation Document.

b/ Fiscal Year 2000 includes \$24 million from a Kosovo Supplemental request.

STATE PROGRAMS
(Diplomatic & Consular Programs, Capital Investment Fund,
Border Security Program and Other Fees)

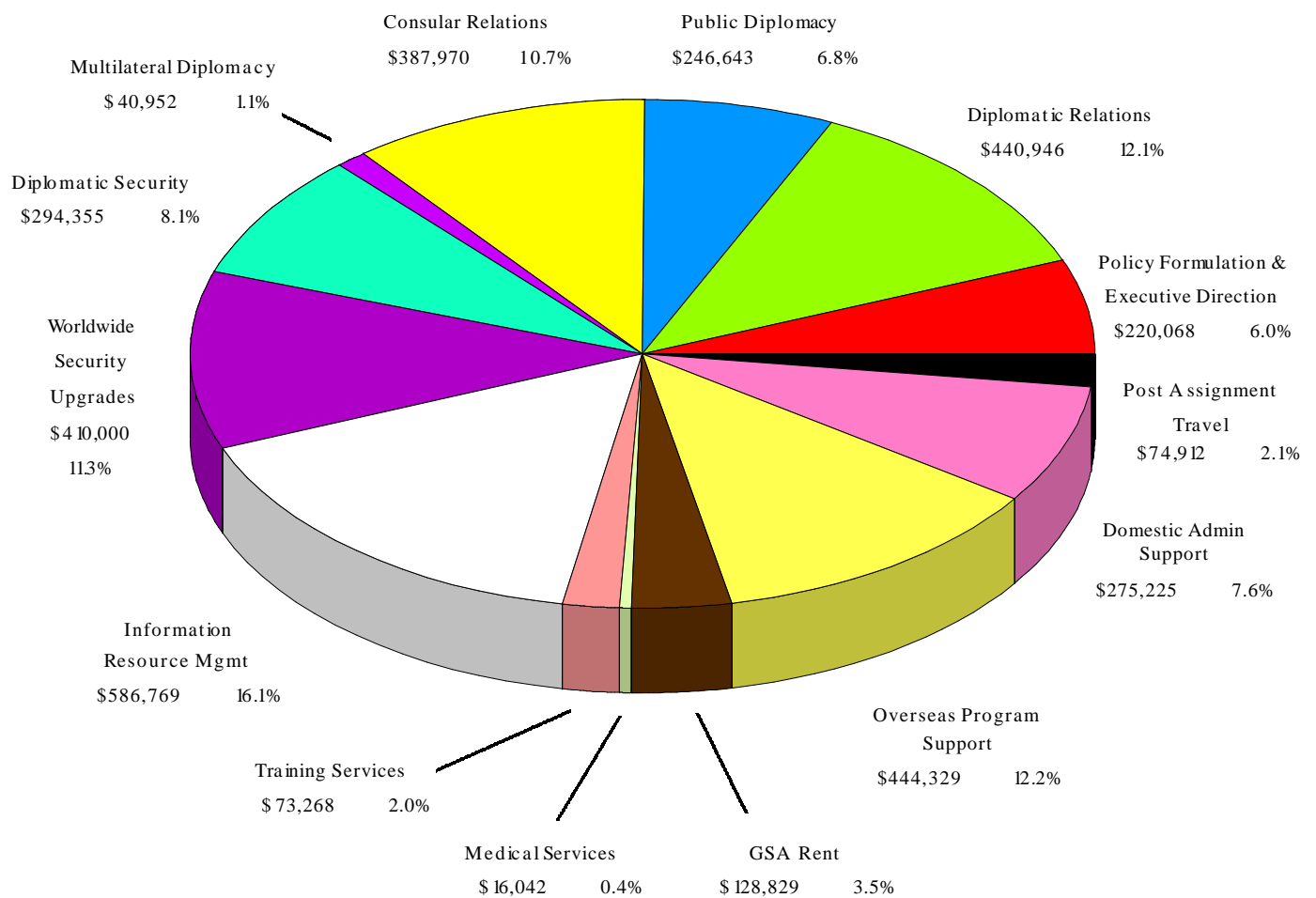
Program Activities Summary

Positions Summary Statement				
Activities	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Request	2000/2001 Increase/ Decrease
Policy Formulation, Public Affairs and Executive Direction.....	1,718	1,796	1,796	0
Diplomatic Relations (e.g., Arms Control, Political and Economic Reporting, Trade Promotion, Global Environmental and Scientific Reporting).....	3,238	3,486	3,496	10
Public Diplomacy.....	0	2,528	2,528	0
Consular Relations (e.g., Passports, Visas, Services to American Citizens Overseas).....	3,547	3,627	3,655	28
Supporting Multilateral Diplomacy.....	320	346	346	0
Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation.....	1,530	1,567	1,567	0
Worldwide Security Upgrades.....	360	360	522	162
Information Resource Management.....	1,555	1,698	1,698	0
Training Services.....	480	540	540	0
Medical Services.....	49	49	49	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	0	0	0	0
Overseas Program Support.....	76	397	397	0
Domestic Infrastructure and Program Support.....	1,750	2,166	2,166	0
Post Assignment Travel.....	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	14,623	18,560	18,760	200
ACDA S&E	227	0	0	0
USIA IIP	3,758	0	0	0
USIA Technology Fund	0	0	0	0
Total.....	18,608	18,560	18,760	200

FY 2001 State Programs Request

Program Activities Distribution

(dollars in thousands)



Total Request \$3,640,308

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(Diplomatic & Consular Programs, Worldwide Security Upgrades and Capital Investment Fund)

Highlights of Budget Changes

Summary Statement (dollars in thousands)				
	Diplomatic and Consular Programs	Worldwide Security Upgrades	Capital Investment Fund	Total, State Programs
FY 2000 Appropriation	2,569,825	254,000	79,670	2,903,495
<i>Decreases</i>				
Base Adjustments - Decreases				
Northern Boundary & Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund	(9,959)	-	-	(9,959)
World Trade Organization Ministerial	(3,000)	-	-	(3,000)
Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets	(1,157)	-	-	(1,157)
Upgrade Information Resource Centers in China	(244)	-	-	(244)
Subtotal, Base Adjustments	(14,360)	-	-	(14,360)
<i>Increases</i>				
Annualization of 2000 Requirements				
American Hiring Annualization/Within-Grades	18,876	-	-	18,867
FY 1999 American Cost of Living Adjustment	11,174	625	-	11,799
Annualization of FY 2000 Requirements	10,847	59,335	-	70,182
Subtotal, Annualization	40,897	59,960	-	100,848
Anticipated 2001 Wage Requirements				
American Cost of Living Adjustment	27,675	1,662	-	33,932
FSN Wage	15,470	-	-	15,470
Subtotal, Wage	43,145	1,662	-	44,807
Anticipated 2001 Price Requirements				
Overseas Price	23,348	10,836	-	34,184
Domestic Price	15,330	1,542	330	17,202
GSA Rental Increases	4,532	-	-	4,532
Local Guard Program	3,857	-	-	3,857
Worker's Compensation	251	-	-	251
Subtotal, Price	47,318	12,378	330	60,026
Total Increases	131,360	74,000	330	205,681
Net Total, Built-in Changes	117,000	74,000	330	191,321
FY 2001 Current Services	2,686,825	328,000	80,000	3,094,816

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(Diplomatic & Consular Programs, Worldwide Security Upgrades and Capital Investment Fund)

Highlights of Budget Changes

Summary Statement				
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
	Diplomatic and Consular Programs	Worldwide Security Upgrades	Capital Investment Fund	Total, State Programs
Program Changes				
Training Enhancements (OPAP Recommendation)	3,000	-	-	3,000
Labor/Environmental Standards Improvement	1,500	-	-	1,500
IT Platform Pilot (OPAP Recommendation)	-	-	17,000	17,000
Perimeter Security Requirements	-	66,000	-	66,000
Security Positions	-	16,000	-	16,000
Total, Program Changes	4,500	82,000	17,000	103,500
Total FY 2001 Request	2,691,325	410,000	97,000	3,198,325

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Explanation of Current Estimate

The FY 2000 current estimate for State Programs appropriations of \$2,903,495,000 consists of the following amounts:

- ☐ \$2,569,825,000 appropriated for Diplomatic and Consular Programs.
- ☐ \$254,000,000 appropriated for worldwide security upgrades.
- ☐ \$79,670,000 appropriated for the Capital Investment Fund.

Explanation Of 2001 Built-In Changes - Decreases

Decreases (non-recurring costs and adjustments) in the Department of State Programs appropriations component are \$14,360,000 as follows:

- ☐ **Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund -\$9,959,000.** This amount represents a reduction for funding provided to the new Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund for initial fund capitalization. The funds will be used to implement the Pacific Salmon Treaty once judicial and regulatory actions have been taken.
- ☐ **World Trade Organization Conference -\$3,000,000.** This amount represents the estimated cost for hosting the World Trade Organization Conference in Seattle in November 1999. This meeting was held to launch the next major round of trade negotiations to set rules for the international trading system into the 21st century.
- ☐ **Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets -\$1,157,000.** This amount represents a reduction for the funding transferred to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States.
- ☐ **Upgrade Information Resource Centers in China -\$244,000.** This amount represents the estimated cost to upgrade Information Resource Centers in Chengdu, Shenyang, and Shanghai in fiscal year 2000.

Explanation Of 2001 Built-In Changes - Increases

The total increase for FY 2001 built-in changes is \$207,467,000. This amount provides for the base adjustments detailed below including a 2.0 percent increase for domestic inflation and an average of 3.7 percent inflation increase overseas. The FY 2001 request reflects the proposed 3.7 percent American pay increase and FSN wage increase of 3.7 percent consistent with anticipated rates of overseas inflation. The breakdown of the total increase is as follows:

- ☐ **Annualization of 2000 Requirements: \$102,634,000** reflects the full-year cost of the following:
 - American Within-Grade/Annualization of 2000 Hiring Increases: \$18,876,000. After allowing for grade-to-grade promotions and the savings resulting from personnel

STATE PROGRAMS

turnover, this amount represents the periodic within-grade salary increases for Americans and the additional cost in FY 2001 from FY 2000 hiring increases. This amount also includes funding for increased benefits costs generated when separating employees covered by the “old” Civil Service Retirement System are replaced by employees covered under the “new” Federal Employees Retirement System, which requires a higher agency contribution;

- 2000 American Salaries and Benefits: \$11,799,000. Additional funding is required to annualize the FY 2001 cost of the FY 2000 American Pay Raise.
- Annualization of FY 2000 Requirements: \$10,847,000. Additional funding is required for the cost of post that will be opened in Fiscal Year 2000. These included post openings in Medan and Dili. Also, additional funding is required to continue the Southeastern Europe initiative and to support the American presence in Kosovo.
- Annualization of Worldwide Security Upgrades: \$59,335,000. Additional funding required to complete worldwide security upgrade initiatives begun in fiscal year 2000.

☐ **Anticipated 2001 Wage Requirements: \$44,807,000** is required for the following anticipated wage increases during FY 2001:

- American Cost-of-Living Adjustment: \$33,932,000. This amount reflects an anticipated 3.7 percent cost-of-living increase in FY 2001.
- FSN Wage: \$15,470,000. This increase includes FSN salary adjustments, consistent with local prevailing wage rates, needed to keep the Department competitive with other foreign countries’ embassies and private firms in order to retain competent staff and to comply with local law, as required.

☐ **Anticipated 2001 Price Requirements: \$60,026,000** is required for the following anticipated price increases during FY 2001:

- Overseas Price: \$34,184,000. This amount will fund an estimated average 3.7 percent increase in overseas utilities, supplies, and contractual services. Overseas inflation rates are generally higher than experienced in the United States, because our posts purchase a relatively large proportion of items and services in the local economy prone to greater price increases such as utilities, communications, security, and information services and equipment.
- Domestic Price: \$17,202,000. This amount will fund an estimated 2.0 percent increase in domestic inflation of such items as:
 - GPO and other printing services;
 - Travel and per diem costs;
 - Transportation of equipment and other items;
 - Rents, communications, and utilities;
 - Leasing, service, and maintenance costs primarily in the Department’s information management programs and hospitalization expenses and workers’ compensation payments;

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- Military Postal reimbursements;
- Supplies and materials; and
- Equipment purchases.
- GSA Rental Payment: \$4,532,000. This increase results from estimated increases in rental rates for buildings occupied by the Department including \$2,823,000 for increased rental payments for buildings previously funded by USIA appropriations.
- Local Guard Program: \$3,857,000. This amount represents the wage and price increases required to maintain the Department's numerous contracts for local guard services at overseas posts.
- Worker's Compensation: \$251,000. Funding is required to support the increase in the Department's FY 2000 charge from the Department of Labor for Worker's Compensation payments.

Explanation Of 2001 Program Changes

Our FY 2001 request includes \$103,500,000 for high priority foreign policy initiatives and infrastructure investments that are critical to maintaining and improving diplomatic readiness.

- ❑ **Enhanced Training: \$3,000,000.** Consistent with the finding of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel's recommendation, this funding would allow additional training in functional, language, leadership, security, and management training. The OPAP Report found that "the Department and other agencies should implement...training and development opportunities for leadership and management, ensuring that those placed in significant management or leadership experiences and the training to perform effectively." This enhancement will take the first step in that direction.
- ❑ **Promoting Higher Labor and Environmental Standards: \$1,500,000.** This proposal will address labor- and environmental concerns about global economic integration through the development of better information and a more focused means of mobilizing technical assistance with respect to enforcement of domestic laws in developing countries. Under this initiative, the Department of State would add five labor and five environment positions to bring labor and environmental issues into discussions of policy and priorities; enhance support to overseas posts on labor and environmental issues; and, compile annual reports summarizing how well countries are implementing their labor and environmental laws and detailing steps underway to remedy problems.
- ❑ **Information Technology Pilot Platform (OPAP) Training: \$17,000,000.** This proposal includes funding for \$17 million for an initial deployment of an inter-agency information platform at about 45 overseas missions. This is consistent with an OPAP finding that recommended "immediately upgrade information and communications technology," including a single unclassified global communications system designed to operate on an interagency basis.

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- ❑ **Perimeter Security: \$66,000,000.** This proposal seeks funding to enhance the perimeter security program initiated under the Emergency Security Supplemental. The focus will be on posts that require significant upgrades in technical security hardware/infrastructure.
- ❑ **Augmentation of Security Personnel Corps: \$16,000,000.** Additional security professionals are needed to allow the Department to establish an emergency surge capacity of special agents and support staff to respond quickly to evolving overseas and domestic threats.

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Worldwide Security Upgrades Summary Statement

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriation/Fund	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	\$773,700	\$254,000	\$410,000	\$156,000
Salaries and Expenses	12,000	--	--	--
Total, Appropriations	\$785,700	\$254,000	\$410,000	\$156,000

On August 7, 1998 terrorist bombs exploded near our Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, killing 220 persons and injuring more than 4,000 -- many of whom were simply bystanders. Among the dead were 12 Americans and 40 Kenyan and Tanzanian U.S Embassy employees and family members. These tragic bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam demonstrated the capability of terrorists to target our most vulnerable locations. The Department of State requested, and received, \$1.4 billion (\$786 million in the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account and \$614 million in the Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance account) in emergency security supplemental funding in FY 1999. These funds were used to re-establish operations at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam; to make immediate security upgrades necessary on a worldwide basis; to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of our employees and foreign nationals; and to bring our facilities worldwide to heightened security standards, including relocation of those posts in most imminent danger.

The Accountability Review Boards' investigations of these incidents concluded that the Department "must undertake a comprehensive and long-term strategy, including sustained funding for enhanced security measures; for long-term costs for increased personnel; and for a capital building program on an assessment of requirements to meet the new range of global terrorist threats." To address the conclusions of the Review Boards, \$254,000,000 was appropriated in FY 2000 for the Diplomatic and Consular Programs to extend activities begun with emergency supplemental funding in FY 1999 through the end of FY 2000. This funding is directed toward lowering vulnerability and upgrading defensive countermeasures to help thwart attacks or mitigate the effect of an attack. The FY 2001 request includes: \$328,000,000 to fund these on-going security activities for a full year; \$66,000,000 to continue the perimeter security upgrades program initiated under the supplemental; and \$16,000,000 for 162 additional security professionals to enhance the Department's ability to respond to future emergencies in a timely and effective manner.

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Worldwide Security Upgrades (dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
FY 1999 Emergency Needs			
Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania	\$27,500	--	--
Immediate Security Measures Protection	19,000	--	--
Review Panel	3,000	--	--
Counter-Terrorism Base Funds	25,700	--	--
Worldwide Security Upgrades			
Start-up and Ongoing Security Activities			
Domestic/Local Guards	186,054	170,615	191,443
Physical Security Equipment	169,353	6,158	18,269
Physical Security Technical Support	65,916	25,240	48,297
Armored Vehicles	101,209	10,121	10,121
Personnel /Training	64,815	41,408	59,412
Radio Replacements	123,153	458	458
Sub-total	785,700	254,000	328,000
Perimeter Security Enhancements	--	--	66,000
Additional Security Personnel	--	--	\$16,000
Total	\$785,700	\$254,000	\$410,000

Worldwide Security Upgrades

In order to sustain the progress it has made since the 1998 incidents at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and to build on the successes to date, the Department is requesting funding of \$410,000,000 for worldwide security upgrades. While most of our posts around the world have been brought up to much higher levels of security, they cannot be maintained at these levels without proper base funding on a recurring basis, as well as amounts to meet inflationary increases. Additional funding is also required to continue the program of perimeter security enhancement and to develop an appropriate emergency response capability within the Department.

- ☐ **Maintenance of FY 2000 Activity Levels: \$328,000,000** The FY 2000 base for on-going worldwide security upgrade activities is \$254,000,000. The supplemental provided a full 12 months of funding and extended past September 30, 1999. We only required \$254,000,000 to carry out activities through Fiscal Year 2000. A full \$328,000,000 is required for the next 12 months.

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- ❑ **Perimeter Security: \$66,000,000** To enhance the perimeter security program initiated under the Emergency Security Supplemental, the Department is seeking a total of \$200,000,000 -- \$66,000,000 in this account and \$134,000,000 in Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance.

A portion of the \$66,000,000 (\$39,000,000) will be used to complete upgrades at 22 of the 124 posts identified through surveys conducted by the preliminary implementation contractor (IC) as in need of significant upgrades in technical security hardware/infrastructure. These improvements will bring the posts up to acceptable levels as envisioned under the Inman/Crowe recommendations. The remaining 102 posts are scheduled to be completely upgraded over the next 4 years in connection with Foreign Buildings Operations requirements.

The remainder (\$27,000,000) will be used to address substantial technical upgrade requirements identified at an additional 108 posts. This funding will finance 20 positions (8 Security Engineering Officers and 12 Security Technician Specialists) along with associated travel and personnel costs beginning in FY 2001. This funding will also allow for completion of survey/design work, and purchase of equipment, materials, and supplies necessary for enhancing the security status of 40 posts in FY 2001. Upgrade activities at the remaining 68 posts will need to be addressed over the next 3 years.

- ❑ **Augmentation of Security Personnel Corps: \$16,000,000 and 162 Positions** Additional security personnel are needed to allow the Department to establish an emergency surge capacity of special agents and support staff to respond quickly to evolving overseas and domestic threats. The addition of \$16,000,000 would allow the Department to address this critical need through the addition of 162 security positions. This cadre of experienced security specialists would be trained to respond rapidly and efficiently to flashpoints overseas and to address sudden domestic protective needs. A corps of Diplomatic Security agents and support would be domestically based to allow maximum control and flexibility of resources, cost savings, and response effectiveness.

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IRM Central Fund Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation/Fund	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	\$158,571	\$79,670	\$97,000	17,330
IRM Investment/Expedited Passport Fees *	56,570	60,000	63,000	1,750
Capital Investment Fund Carryforward *	4,620	49,327	0	-49,327
Total, IRM Central Fund	\$219,761	\$188,997	\$160,000	-\$30,247

* Amounts reflect unobligated carryforward balances for FY 1999 and FY 2000.

With the completion of Year 2000 modernization efforts, including worldwide deployment of unclassified computer equipment, the Department can now focus its Central Fund investments on the effective support of foreign policy objectives and diplomatic readiness.

One key to achieving this support will be incorporating the recommendations of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel (OPAP) into the Department's strategic goals. Point 5 of the Panel's recommendations is: "Immediately upgrade information and communications technology," including a single unclassified global communications system designed to operate on an interagency basis. Included in the FY 2001 request is \$17 million for an initial deployment of an inter-agency information platform at about 45 overseas missions.

Central Fund investments, including OPAP initiatives, will be guided by the recently released Information Technology Strategic Plan (FY 2001-FY 2005), which sets forth the following IT strategic goals:

- A Secure Global Network and Infrastructure
- Integrated Messaging – A Modern Worldwide Approach
- Ready Access to International Affairs Applications and Information
- Leveraging IT To Streamline Operations
- Sustaining a Trained Productive Workforce

To achieve these five strategic goals the Department plans to pursue 13 strategic objectives, comprised of a number of individual projects. These projects, described in the Department's IT Tactical Plan, will be carefully coordinated and managed to achieve the intended strategic results. Among the most important initiatives for FY-2001 will be enhanced security for all elements of the Department's worldwide technical infrastructure and the effective inclusion in that infrastructure of all overseas agencies, as recommended by OPAP.

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The following table summarizes the FY 2001 funding needed by the Department to achieve its strategic IT goals and objectives:

IRM Central Fund (dollars in thousands)

Program Initiatives	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
Technology Infrastructure	\$139,215	\$130,761	\$93,440
_A Secure Global Network and Infrastructure*			
Integrated Messaging – A Modern Worldwide Approach*	3,631	6,061	10,092
Overseas Presence Advisory Panel – Infrastructure	0	2,500	11,000
Post Modernization Through ALMA (Unclassified and Classified)	36,286	60,812	42,901
Overseas Infrastructure	17,637	3,536	3,197
Centrally Managed Infrastructure	51,142	55,627	26,250
Year 2000 Compliance	30,519	4,725	0
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Enhancements	21,650	18,000	18,000
Applications and Software Development	40,396	34,581	37,692
Ready Access To International Affairs and Information*	457	5,555	4,100
Leveraging IT to Streamline Operations*	39,939	29,026	27,592
Overseas Presence Advisory Panel - Applications	0	0	6,000
Project Management and Training	6,500	5,655	10,868
Sustaining a Trained Productive Workforce*			
Passport Services	12,000	0	0
Total, IRM Central Fund	\$219,761	\$188,997	\$160,000

* Strategic Goal from Information Technology Strategic Plan (FY 2001-FY 2005)

- ❑ **Technology Infrastructure - \$93,440,000:** Two of the Department's five IT strategic goals involve infrastructure enhancements that are prerequisite to the other three strategic goals. The first infrastructure goal is to maintain, through planned, periodic replacements, the modern level of technology the Department has achieved over the past few years. The second infrastructure goal is to put in place a business-quality communications system that will fully support foreign affairs activities, including the exploitation of Internet information resources and services and the facilitation of cooperative work processes among the various governmental, international, and commercial organizations that are frequently involved in diplomatic initiatives:

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- Integrated Messaging (\$10,092,000) – The Department depends heavily on its cable and e-mail systems to support foreign policy activities on a worldwide basis. Unfortunately, these key systems cannot support many of the Department's requirements for high-speed information exchange and cooperative processing. The Department is committed to replacing the existing cable and augmenting e-mail systems with a modern business-quality collaborative system over the next five years. During FY 2001 the Department will continue to enhance the capabilities of the email system, deploy CableXpress, and conduct several studies, including one examining the cost/benefits of outsourcing some messaging functions, that will largely determine how the needed enhancements are to be achieved.
- Overseas Presence Advisory Panel – Infrastructure (\$11,000,000) – In FY 2001, the Department will begin implementation of an operational framework for implementing the information technology recommendations included in the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel Report. This implementation would be based on experience gained through two pilots in FY 2000. Included will be initial deployment of a common information platform at about 45 overseas missions (i.e., about 20% of posts worldwide). FY 2001 would be the first year of a five-year implementation plan to extend this environment to all missions. (The total request for OPAP is \$17 million, \$6 million being dedicated to Applications and Software.)
- Worldwide Modernization Through ALMA (Classified and Unclassified) (\$42,901,000) – The Department has adopted a periodic equipment replacement program to prevent its technology base from, once again, falling into obsolescence. Under this program approximately 25% of the computer and communications equipment on which the Department depends will be replaced each year, thus ensuring an average four-year replacement cycle for this critical equipment.
- Overseas Infrastructure (\$3,197,000) – In addition to ALMA, overseas infrastructure priorities include replacement of obsolete satellite communications facilities and antiquated telephone systems.
- Centrally Managed Infrastructure (\$26,250,000) – In recent years the Department has provided domestic employees with modern desktop equipment, including access to the Internet and to a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) that links Washington-area facilities by high-speed, secure communications. To maintain this modern infrastructure, the Department has begun implementing centralized network and systems management and adopted a periodic replacement cycle that ranges from three to ten years for various categories of communications and other IT support equipment.
- Year 2000 Compliance – Having successfully managed the transition of its technology base through the turn of the century, the Department no longer requires funds for this function.

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- ❑ **Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) Enhancements - \$18,000,000:** The Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) is responsible for consolidating the overseas communications requirements of all USG agencies and for arranging to meet these requirements in the most cost-effective manner. Current DTS funding levels within the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation and reimbursements from other agencies for operating expenses are dedicated to recurring costs and are insufficient to both expand network infrastructure and to support user requirements. The inclusion of \$18,000,000 within the Central Fund will provide for centrally directed telecommunications enhancements by DTS-PO on behalf of the Department and other agencies in order to meet the highest priority requirements of the U.S. diplomatic community. Expanded telecommunications capability (both data and voice) is essential for the Department to meet its strategic and tactical information technology objectives and to support the requirements of the modernized information technology infrastructure being deployed worldwide.

- ❑ **Applications and Software Development - \$37,692,000:** Two of the Department's IT strategic goals are directed toward the development of software systems that: 1) directly support the Department's foreign affairs activities, and 2) support diplomatic readiness functions in a more streamlined, consolidated, and cost-effective manner than they do today. During FY 2001 the Department will develop an integrated plan for these new and revised systems, and will proceed with several of those having the highest priority. These high-priority items include supporting the Ambassadors' management of country teams; centralizing administrative systems; and the implementation of re-engineered logistics systems. Of the total funds for this activity, \$6 million will be devoted to improvement of interagency collaboration at posts, with common knowledge management tools and applications, in accordance with recommendations of the Overseas Presence and Advisory Panel Report.

- ❑ **Project Management and Training - \$10,868,000:** An essential element of the Department's IT Strategic Plan is a fully trained and productive workforce. The Department will achieve its IT training objective by building on existing FSI capabilities and making FSI course content available to Department employees on a worldwide basis through computer-based training (CBT) and advanced communications. During FY 2001 the Department will also focus on implementing distance learning facilities to keep its American and Foreign National workforce fully conversant with the modern technology and systems being deployed on a worldwide basis. By exploiting technology to support required worldwide training, the Department will be able to minimize travel costs for training as well as avoid the absence of employees from their places of work.

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Border Security Program

The Department of State is the Nation's first line of defense against travel here by terrorists, international organized crime members, or persons whose presence here may otherwise violate U.S. immigration laws. Consistent with this mission, the Department has implemented a comprehensive strategy to improve automated consular systems and enhance U.S. border security. The Machine-Readable Visa (MRV) application fee paid by persons seeking non-immigrant visas generates funding for this program. The Department uses MRV fee collections to strengthen U.S. border security and to finance consular operations. The objectives of the border security program are:

- ☐ **Information.** Enhance data sharing initiatives with other agencies and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of namecheck systems by providing consular officials responsible for adjudicating passport or visa applications with any relevant information the U.S. holds regarding that applicant.
- ☐ **Infrastructure.** Strengthen consular and passport services by providing business quality equipment, developing modernized software, implementing an effective equipment replacement program, and instituting a comprehensive program of data replication and data warehousing between overseas posts and the Department of State. We also plan to provide American citizens the service they expect and demand by improving facilities and services to meet growing workload and the legitimate demand of our customers.
- ☐ **Connectivity.** Provide worldwide and redundant connectivity in support of passport and visa issuance, including sufficient bandwidth to support data sharing or remote system management.
- ☐ **Human Resources.** Meet the growing demand for overseas and domestic consular and passport services, address seasonal workload peaks, make systematic and major investments in our consular, passport, and support personnel by providing them training on the systems and processes that will support consular operations into the next century.
- ☐ **Integrity.** Ensure the integrity of the passport and visa issuance processes and products, through improvements to the documents themselves, enhancements in information storage and retrieval, expanded training of anti-fraud personnel and a comprehensive program to investigate any allegations of fraud.

The Border Security Program continues to demonstrate significant accomplishments. As of December 1999, accomplishments include:

- ☐ Completing the worldwide installation of Year 2000 compliant MRV-2 system at all visa-issuing posts that are currently operating.
- ☐ Strengthening the CLASS-Enhanced (CLASS-E) namecheck system by completing the linguistic design needed to develop algorithms that will improve searches of Russo-Slavic and Hispanic names, making targeted investments to improve the mainframe computer system upon which CLASS-E operates, and implementing the capability to check for passport numbers of lost/stolen passports by foreign governments.

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- ❑ Implementing effectively the Border Crossing Card (BCCs) as demonstrated by issuing more than 1 million biometric and machine-readable BCCs by the end of 1999 . This program will continue until at least 2003 by which time every Mexican visitor to the US will enter the US by using this highly secure travel document.
- ❑ Introducing successfully the passport photodigitization program. Photodigitization now accounts for more than forty percent of the passports produced each week. In addition, significant improvements were made to the Travel Document Issuance System (TDIS), the precursor to photodigitization, to ensure that all passport production was Year 2000 compatible.
- ❑ Processing and issuing a record total of 6.8 million passports in FY 1999 with expectations that passport issuance will exceed 7.0 million in FY 2000. We project 7.3 million issuances in FY 2001.
- ❑ Increasing the productive capacity for Passport Services by developing the Charleston Passport Center. This facility will enable the Department of State to meet expected passport demand through the 2005 period. This facility will begin operations in the spring of 2000.
- ❑ Supporting the worldwide installation of the ALMA system and the acquisition of additional communications bandwidth to support overseas consular operations.
- ❑ Financing the salaries of nearly 2,000 Department employees. In FY 1999 the program financed the implementation of such consular best practices as bank collection and appointment systems. The program also provided more than 16 person years of temporary duty support to overseas posts to help address consular workload or staffing gap issues. We plan to do the same in FY 2000 and FY 2001.
- ❑ Supporting Diplomatic Security investigations of visa and passport fraud.
- ❑ Expanding training for officers and support personnel responsible for the delivery of consular services, domestically and overseas.
- ❑ Supporting the Border Crossing Card project in Mexico by financing renovations of the Monterrey and Guadalajara consulates.

The following chart summarizes the major activities of the Border Security Program. In FY 2000 and beyond, these activities continue to be financed in their entirety by MRV fee collections. Estimated new fee collections are \$350 million in FY 2000 and \$367.5 million in FY 2001. Estimated carry-forward MRV fee revenue balances at the beginning of the respective fiscal years are \$78.7 million and \$97.3 million. Carry-forward balances are essential to ensure smooth financial operations, especially at the beginning of the fiscal year.

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Border Security Program Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Border Security Initiatives	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
<i>Consular Project Initiatives</i>			
Consular Systems Installation and Operations	\$45,000	\$30,000	\$33,000
Overseas Consular Systems Modernization/Support	22,500	32,350	36,450
Automated Namecheck Systems (CLASS)	8,000	9,500	11,000
MRV Support Costs	11,000	19,400	24,000
Border Crossing Card (BCC)	5,100	--	--
Public Information Support	--	7,000	10,000
Document Integrity/Training/Anti-Fraud Programs	1,475	1,215	4,600
Passport Operations	10,613	16,948	21,901
Passport Facilities	--	4,405	1,512
Charleston Passport Center	6,887	2,016	817
Passport Photodigitization	8,600	2,199	9,946
TIPOFF - Terrorism and Crime	1,101	1,050	1,050
Visa Processing - Affidavit of Support	1,665	2,350	2,350
<i>Diplomatic Security</i>			
Passport and Visa Fraud Investigative Support/Agency Guards	2,331	4,124	4,322
<i>Technology Backbone</i>			
<u>Information Resource Management:</u> Computer Systems and Operations	8,777	19,550	17,500
<u>Diplomatic Telecommunications Service:</u> Telecommunications Support	7,032	--	--
Subtotal, Project Initiatives	\$140,081	\$152,107	\$178,448
Border Security Staff and Support Border Security Staff	121,199	130,902	137,709
Consular Affairs	43,146	46,821	49,724
Information Resource Management	2,500	2,610	2,710
Diplomatic Security	11,479	12,392	12,880
Overseas Staff	64,074	68,901	72,752
Border Security Support	47,646	53,422	66,939
Consular Affairs	39,416	41,872	48,087
Information Resource Management	4,000	4,000	4,084
Diplomatic Security	850	850	868
Western Hemisphere Affairs	3,380	3,700	3,900
Foreign Building Operations	--	3,000	--
Subtotal, Staff and Support Costs	\$168,926	\$184,146	\$195,005
Total, Border Security Program	\$308,926	\$336,253	\$373,453

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The Department will pursue the following objectives during FY 2000 and FY 2001 as part of its continuing effort to improve U.S. border security and to finance consular personnel and operating costs with user fees:

Consular Project Initiatives: \$153,626,000

- ❑ Consular Systems Installation and Operations. During FY 1999 the Bureau of Consular Affairs completed a major worldwide program to update consular systems that secured Y2K compatibility. In FY 2000 the Department will migrate its efforts towards a sophisticated equipment replacement program that will be augmented by regular on-site training programs. The objective of this activity is to ensure that worldwide consular sections are equipped with the business-quality hardware needed by consular personnel to deliver effectively and efficiently worldwide consular services. This program will prevent technological obsolescence in the equipment and systems that help secure the U.S. borders by replacing such equipment on a 36-month cycle. In addition, extensive training will be provided to overseas staff to ensure their proficiency with the modernized Non-Immigrant, Immigrant and American Citizens Services applications. Finally, this program will support such important initiatives as a limited local Border Crossing Card (BCC) production project.
- ❑ Overseas Consular Systems Modernization/Support. The Department of State depends upon a series of sophisticated systems to help deliver consular services to both American citizens and foreign nationals. Such software, which supports visa issuance and overseas citizen services, requires frequent updates and modifications in light of continuing changes in the underlying computer technology upon which the applications operate. For example, changes to software such as Oracle database products require that applications utilizing that product be tested and, if necessary, modified in order to work effectively with the new releases. In the FY 2000 period and beyond, the Department expects to make significant investments in the Consular Affairs Corporate Database. This database will receive electronically information from overseas visa issuing posts and then make that data available to other border security and law enforcement agencies, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Customs Service. This "DataShare" initiative will strengthen information sharing among agencies, which is key to continuing to improve border security. The Bureau of Consular Affairs will continue to support such essential operations as a "Help Desk" and remote management practices that help to support worldwide consular operations. Finally, the Department will also pursue in FY 2000 and FY 2001 other initiatives, such as improvements in overseas passport production, which will also help improve the Nation's security.
- ❑ Automated Namecheck Systems (CLASS). The Consular Lookout and Support System-Enhanced (CLASS-E) contains the names and other biographical information on more than six million aliens who may be excludable from the U.S. owing to links to international terrorism, crime, and narco-trafficking activities, or whose admission to the U.S. may violate other provisions of U.S. immigration law. In addition, CLASS-E contains information on about 2 million Americans who may be ineligible for a U.S. passport. Most of the names of American citizens are included in response to requirements of U.S. law that makes

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international flight of “deadbeat parents” more difficult by denying such persons a U.S. passport. Every person seeking a passport or visa is checked against CLASS-E. The Department will continue to make targeted investments in FY 2000 to improve the namechecking capabilities of CLASS-E. In FY 2000 the testing and final development of algorithms tailored to check Russo-Slavic and Hispanic names will begin. Furthermore, and consistent with the requirements of PDD-63, the Department of State intends to make major investments to secure redundancy in the mainframe computer capability required to support CLASS-E. We will enhance CLASS with the capability to create a database of lost and stolen U.S. passports and check this as part of the reissuance of passports.

- ❑ **MRV Support Costs.** The Department utilizes a small portion of its MRV revenue to finance border security related expenses such as additional staff and operating costs in support of passport and visa issuance. The Department also funds expenses such as bank fees that are incurred when overseas financial institutions collect MRV fee revenues. This practice of “off-site” fee collection reduces crowding around overseas consular sections and thus offers significant security and customer service advantages. The Department expects that “off-site” fee collection will cover approximately 80 percent of non-immigrant visa applications by the end of FY 2001. Requirements to cover the bank fees resulting from “off-site” fee collection will rise accordingly. In FY 2000 the Bureau of Consular Affairs is financing a cost-of-service study to ensure that consular fees are set at a level consistent with the principles of full cost recovery. This will enable the Department to maintain an acceptable level of customer service, which requires a combination of American citizen staffing as consular associates as well as other staffing efforts to increase the effectiveness of foreign national support personnel. These efforts are also funded as part of the Border Security Program. Finally, the Department will begin to finance the cost of furnishings, furniture and facilities in selected consular activities through this program during FY 2000.
- ❑ **Border Crossing Card.** The Border Crossing Card program is an integral and ongoing responsibility of the Department of State. Funding for this program is distributed within this budget request on a functional basis. For example, Information Technology equipment for this program will be funded as part of the Consular Systems Installation and Operations budget activity. In the same fashion, salaries and benefits for American staff providing BCC services are now funded as part of the Border Security Staff activity.
- ❑ **Public Information Support.** This program is key to improving overseas and domestic customer service. In FY 2000 the Department is seeking to convert the existing 1-900 passport information system to a 1-800 system. This change is in response to repeated public and congressional criticism of the use of 1-900 service by a government agency to provide basic information to the public. In addition, the Department will launch an effort to expand its efforts to provide interested parties information on American Citizen Services and the visa function with call centers. These systems will utilize user-funded incoming telephone calls and government-funded IVR systems and operators to respond to inquiries. Another element of our effort to improve customer service overseas includes centralized financing of the consular agents program under the Bureau of Consular Affairs. Consular agents are overseas American citizens who provide limited consular support in areas where there is a significant U.S. citizen population but no U.S. consulate or embassy is nearby. Support to consular

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agents includes a modest salary and, in some cases, the provision of office space, support personnel and automated systems needed to help ensure the effective delivery of consular services to American citizens.

- ❑ Document Integrity/Training/Anti-Fraud Programs. In FY 2000 and FY 2001, the Department will continue to make targeted investments to detect, combat and counter document fraud. We will continue efforts to train its personnel through the Foreign Service Institute concerning both the operations and direction of modernized consular applications.
- ❑ Passport Operations. The Department of State is confronted each year with a steadily increasing demand for passports. In FY 2000 the Department projects that passport demand may exceed 7.0 million and that total demand will increase to 7.3 million in FY 2001. Consistent with the Administration's commitments to public/private partnerships and controlling federal employment, virtually all production employees resulting from this growth in demand will be obtained through contractual means.
- ❑ Passport Facilities. A nationwide array of passport facilities generates a continuing requirement to cover renovations, maintenance, utility costs and rents. However, overall needs in this area have decreased considerably since FY 1999 as the Bureau of Consular Affairs completes a series of infrastructure and security enhancements at the passport agencies.
- ❑ Charleston Passport Center (CPC). Construction of the CPC will be completed early in calendar year 2000. Passport production is slated to begin in the second quarter CY 2000. It is important to note, however, that this facility will be brought "on line" over time and consistent with increasing demand for passport production.
- ❑ Passport Photodigitization. As of December 1999, the two largest passport production agencies (National Passport Center and New Orleans) have had photodigitization installed successfully. Further enhancements to certain software features of this system are currently underway. Serial installation of this highly secure production system at the remaining 14 sites resumed early this year. In order to avoid significant disruptions to passport production, and thus adverse effects on customer service, installation of photodigitization will extend throughout all of FY 2000 and much of FY 2001. Furthermore, please note that a significant portion of the costs of photodigitization were funded in FY 1999 using proceeds of the Passport Expedite Fee program and consistent with legislation enacted as part of the FY 1999 authorization bill for the Department.
- ❑ TIPOFF. The Department will continue to serve as a critical interface between the intelligence and law enforcement communities in order to strengthen U.S. border security. This is done through the TIPOFF program that makes available to overseas consular officers and inspectors at ports-of-entry highly sensitive information concerning terrorists and international organized crime members.
- ❑ Visa Processing – Affidavit of Support. The Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 imposed a variety of new procedures. One of these is the Affidavit of Support (AOS). The AOS procedure means that the petitioner who is sponsoring an alien's immigration must have income and assets that amount to more than 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines for a family that includes both the petitioner's and the alien's.

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The objective of this procedure is to reduce utilization of public assistance by immigrants by making the petitioner legally responsible for the alien and his/her family. The AOS is a form developed by the INS that seeks to quantify the petitioner's income and assets.

The AOS procedure has had a dramatic effect on overseas immigrant visa processing. Some posts are now denying immigrant visas to as many as 90 percent of the applicants, owing either to errors in the AOS or an inability to meet the 125 percent test. Such denials of immigrant visas are time consuming for both Foreign Service national employees and the officers who adjudicate the immigrant visa application.

To help reduce the overseas staffing implications of the AOS, the Department is beginning to perform much of the AOS processing at the National Visa Center (NVC) in Portsmouth, NH. In addition, the Department is working with the INS and the Internal Revenue Service to make changes to the AOS procedure that should make it easier for petitioners to complete the AOS and for Department of State personnel to review the form. This pilot program will continue throughout FY 2000. In the FY 2000-2001 authorization and FY 2000 appropriation, the Congress authorized the Department of State to implement a new cost-based fee to recover the cost to the Department of the AOS process, and to collect and retain AOS fees. We plan to implement that fee in the spring. By the end of FY 2001, we anticipate this program to be fully supported by the new AOS fee.

Diplomatic Security: \$4,322,000

- ☐ Passport and Visa Fraud Investigative Support. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security has an aggressive program to investigate visa and passport fraud. Such investigations are essential to maintain the security of the underlying consular functions. Costs associated with these activities are financed through this program.
- ☐ Passport Agency Guard Program. In the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing, the Bureau of Consular Affairs, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, began to make fundamental improvements to security at the passport agencies. A key feature has been increasing the number of guards at each agency and their training. The Bureau of Consular Affairs reimburses DS for all direct costs associated with this program.

Technology Backbone: \$17,500,000

- ☐ Information Resource Management: Computer Systems and Operations. Effective and sophisticated information management systems are essential elements of the Department's Border Security Program. In FY 2000 the Department plans to secure, consistent with the requirements of Presidential Decision Directive 63, redundant mainframe computer processing to support CLASS-E. In FY 2001 projected growth in the CLASS-E databases and the effects of new namecheck algorithms for Russo-Slavic and Hispanic names will generate the need for additional mainframe computer capacity on the production system at the

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Beltsville Information Management Center. All additional capacity, as well as associated software requirements, will be funded through this budget initiative.

- ❑ Telecommunications Services. Without effective and worldwide telecommunications circuits, the Border Security program would be crippled: Namechecks could not be run; fingerprint files in support of the Border Crossing Card program would not be transmitted; and the “DataShare” initiative with other border security agencies would fail. MRV revenues finance circuitry lease costs and related support activities directly related to the workload imposed by the Border Security program. Unlike prior years, however, these funds will no longer be provided directed to the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service-Program Office (DTS-PO). Instead, these funds will be transferred to the Information Resource Management Bureau that is assuming a central management function on behalf of the Department of State regarding overseas circuit requirements and associated costs.

Border Security Staff and Support Costs: \$195,005,000

- ❑ Border Security Staff. Adequate staff that is well trained and assigned where needed in light of workload requirements provide the final key element of the U.S. Border Security Program. In FY 2000 the Department of State will finance the salaries and benefits of nearly 2,000 American employees who provide consular and related services, either domestically or overseas. These positions provide a variety of services including overseas visa services, American citizen services, domestic passport adjudication, consular management, investigations of passport and visa fraud, and management of information resources. In FY 2001 the projected number of positions that will be funded as part of the Border Security Program will increase to 1,990 positions. This reflects the staffing consequences of projected workload increases in terms of visa applications, passport adjudications, citizen services and associated management issues.
- ❑ Border Security Support. Direct operating costs related to passport production, such as the printing of the highly secure U.S. passport books, expendable supplies associated with passport photodigitization, file miniaturization and storage, and other operating expenses in support of the passport management, adjudication and production processes are financed as part of the Border Security Program. Support is also provided to the other bureaus and offices that play a vital role in strengthening the Nation’s border security. In this regard a key element of the program in FY 2000 and beyond will be the continuing need to help finance the cost of the Border Crossing Card program in Mexico and limited start-up costs needed to establish new consular positions overseas where workload requires. Such costs include initial housing and furnishings, initial post assignment travel to post and per diem for new officers trained at the FSI.

During FY 2000 we plan to use some of the MRV fee to help build consular sections in Monterrey and Guadalajara which requires expansion of the consular area as a direct result of the BCC requirements.

Using fees for these purposes is consistent with current law that allows the Department of

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State to retain MRV fees to recover the costs of providing consular services. Without these fees, it would be impossible for the Department to continue to provide these vital services to American citizens and foreigners desiring to visit or immigrate to the United States. The cost of providing this support in FY 2000 is estimated at \$184 million. The comparable estimate for FY 2001 is \$195 million.

BCC Reimbursement to the INS: \$28,000,000

- **BCC Card Production Costs.** The Department of State reimburses INS for the cost of producing Border Crossing Cards issued to Mexican nationals consistent with the requirements of section 104 of the Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. This reimbursement arrangement is consistent with a Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies. The reimbursement is funded from fees paid by Mexican nationals to obtain a BCC. The Department of State estimates that it will reimburse the INS approximately \$25 million in FY 2000 and \$28 million in FY 2001 in exchange for the provision of this crucial service. This reimbursement, while obtained from these fees, is considered for the purposes of the Border Security Program to be a direct transfer to the INS and is not included in relevant tables and charts that summarize the Border Security Program.

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EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Summary Statement of Budget Authority

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or (Decrease)
Capital Program	15,000	25,657	--	(25,657)
Emergency Supplemental (Kosovo/SEI)	50,500	239,000 /a	--	(239,000)
Leasehold Program	119,692	138,210	138,210	--
Functional Programs	249,708	241,540	272,939	31,399
Physical Security Upgrades	17,800	10,585	16,700	6,115
Safety and Fire Programs	8,505	8,610	8,643	33
Post Communications Support	6,000	5,977	6,000	23
Maintenance of Buildings	74,238	73,088	80,800	7,712
Facility Rehabilitation & Support Systems	45,463	36,550	53,660	17,110
Facility Maintenance Assistance	37,117	40,940	41,096	156
Energy Conservation & Investment	3,700	3,764	3,778	14
Power Support Program	5,291	6,590	6,615	25
Seismic Program	675	717	720	3
Program Execution	33,428	31,821	31,942	121
Construction Security	17,491	22,898	22,985	87
Administration	19,161	20,334	20,412	78
Subtotal	454,061	664,741	431,561	(233,180)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	627,000	313,617	647,617	334,000
Capital Projects - State Department	313,500	300,000	450,000	150,000
Capital Projects - Other Agencies	--	--	50,000	50,000
Other Security Upgrades/Support Costs	313,500	13,617	147,617	134,000
Appropriation Total	1,081,061	978,358	1,079,178	100,820
Advance Appropriations - Capital Projects (FY 2002-FY 2005)			3,350,000	3,350,000

/a FY 2000 budget supplemental request.

/b Includes \$134 million for enhanced security.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Program Summary

The FY 2001 budget request for the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESC&M) appropriation supports the Department's diplomatic activities by providing safe, secure, and functional facilities to carry out the nation's foreign policy goals. The request of \$1,079.2 million is an increase of \$339.8 million over the FY 2000 current appropriation. If an Emergency Supplemental request of \$239 million were enacted, the increase over the FY 2000 level would be \$100.8 million. The request includes \$500 million, of which \$50 million is for two U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) relocations, to continue relocating the highest risk posts, an initiative that began with the FY 1999 emergency supplemental appropriation following the bombings in East Africa. These funds will be used for the design and/or construction of new embassies or consulates at six high-risk posts plus the acquisition of sites at an additional five to eight posts for which design/construction funding will be sought in the out-years. The request also includes an additional \$134 million to continue the perimeter security program that also began with the FY 1999 emergency supplemental appropriation following the bombings in East Africa.

The request reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to protect U.S. Government personnel serving abroad, improve the security posture of U.S. Government facilities overseas, and correct serious deficiencies in the Department's overseas facilities infrastructure. The bombing of the embassies in Kenya and Tanzania continues to remind us of the paramount importance of providing for the safety and security of Americans serving overseas, to which the Department is fully committed. Because as many as 80 percent of the Department's facilities lack adequate setback and the average age of its facilities is nearly 40 years, there is a continuing requirement to repair, renew, and replace facilities. Proper stewardship of these facilities dictates a continuing investment in maintenance and repair to retain value, retard deterioration, and ensure serviceability. The Department has identified more than 4,200 facility maintenance and repair, major rehabilitation, and improvement projects that would require in excess of \$600 million to implement. Since it is not feasible to fund and execute all of these requirements immediately, the Department maintains a priority list of facility projects, which places primary emphasis on safety and security of employees. This approach permits the Department to apply its limited resources to the most critical requirements.

Each of the programs within the ESC&M appropriation is an integral part of the overall security of the Department's facilities overseas and, therefore, cannot be viewed as being separate and distinct from the programs that are purely security related.

In addition to the appropriation request, the Department plans in FY 2001 to complete property sales in order to make cost-effective property acquisitions in certain locations where the Department leases facilities, in an ongoing effort to hold the line on cost increases in the leasehold account. The proceeds, along with anticipated future proceeds, and the appropriation request, will enable the Department to continue addressing long-standing facility and staff housing requirements worldwide.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

Capital Program - \$0

No funds are requested for FY 2001 under the regular Capital Program. However, \$500 million is requested for the relocation of the next tranche of high-risk posts that began with the FY 1999 emergency security supplemental appropriation, as described under the section entitled “Worldwide Security Upgrades.”

FY 2000 Budget Supplemental Request – The requested amount (\$239 million) would fund secure facility and other construction in Pristina, Kosovo; Tirana, Albania; and Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as other security construction needs as appropriate.

Leasehold Program - \$138,210,000

Leasehold funds are used to acquire functional and residential properties for foreign affairs agencies through lease and lease-purchase. This program funds all activities associated with leasing overseas properties, market assessments, legal expenses, and fee recording. The Leasehold Program also provides living quarters allowance (LQA) payments to Department employees at selected posts where U.S. Government-provided housing is not available.

The request of \$138.2 million straight-lines the leasehold account at the FY 2000 level. The Department will continue its effort to contain the rate of inflationary increases to the worldwide leasing program by using funds available from the disposal of excess and underutilized real property assets to make economic purchases where it expects to maintain a long-term presence. These investments have resulted in cost avoidance, which has enabled the Department to limit its new budget authority requests.

In FY 1999, the Department completed sales of overseas real property valued at \$11.8 million in Beirut, Lebanon; Bonn, Germany; Budapest, Hungary; Kaduna, Nigeria; Medan, Indonesia; Rabat, Morocco; and Tangiers, Morocco.

In FY 1999 the Department obligated approximately \$15.3 million to acquire real property in Baku, Azerbaijan; Brussels, Belgium; Helsinki, Finland; Hong Kong, China; Monrovia, Liberia; Moscow, Russia; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Prague, Czech Republic; Pretoria, South Africa; Skopje, Macedonia; Tashkent, Uzbekistan; and Warsaw, Poland.

Functional Programs - \$272,939,000

The FY 2001 request of \$272.9 million for Functional Programs reflects the Department’s commitment to provide a secure and safe work environment for U.S. Government overseas employees and enable the Department to maintain and rehabilitate facilities overseas and make more efficient use of them by extending their useful lives.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

- ❑ Physical Security Upgrade Program - \$16,700,000. The ongoing Physical Security Upgrade Program provides appropriate and cost-effective perimeter and public access control systems at all overseas posts to protect U.S. Government employees and non-residential property against the threat of violence. The FY 2001 request provides \$5.8 million to maintain the ongoing program of surveys, designs, and construction of physical access control and perimeter security upgrades, as well as minor improvements and maintenance and repair of physical security assets at posts. In addition, \$10.9 million is requested for the Department's share of the joint program of facility upgrades necessary to enable the deployment of Marine Security Guards to posts that currently lack such support.
- ❑ Safety and Fire Programs - \$8,643,000. This program provides fire safety education and training, safety inspection activities, fire alarm detection system installation, acquisition of critical fire and life safety equipment for use in overseas office and residential properties, education, training, and inspections to reduce safety hazards at post, and provides assistance to posts in an effort to minimize mishaps and operational disruptions. FY 2001 funding is requested at a level appropriate to ensure that the Department protects employees overseas by providing fully-automatic early-warning fire alarm detection for all principal buildings (i.e., chanceries, consulate office buildings, and buildings supporting post communications centers). In addition, funding for the Safety, Health and Environmental Management (SHEM) Program will allow safety personnel to continue their efforts to minimize major mishaps and operational disruptions at posts.
- ❑ Post Communications Support Program - \$6,000,000. The Post Communications Support Program provides funding for the procurement of telephone systems in U.S. Government-owned and long-term leased chanceries and other non-residential facilities. Over half of the Department's overseas missions are operating with obsolete telephone systems. The FY 2001 request will fund the replacement of obsolete telephone systems with modern, reliable digital systems at six of the highest priority posts.
- ❑ Maintenance of Buildings Program - \$80,800,000. The request of \$80.8 million will be used for continuing routine maintenance and repair requirements and for priority special maintenance and improvement projects for approximately 3,000 Government-owned and long-term leased properties. Requirements identified by posts always exceed funding available. In determining priorities and to allocate available funds, the Department emphasizes security, fire/life safety, and requirements to maintain structural integrity of buildings. Other considerations include the importance of the project to post operations and the feasibility of executing the project in a timely manner. This activity also provides funding necessary to preserve, maintain, and repair buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State in the United States. Funding is also provided for the Interior Planning, Design and Furnishings (IDF) Program, which consists of two major components: interior planning and design for new office buildings and major rehabilitations of existing facilities; and the replacement and repair of equipment, furniture, and furnishings at

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

the 355 official residences of Ambassadors, Deputy Chiefs of Mission, and Principal Officers maintained by the Department. The requested funding level includes an increase of \$7.7 million to (a) allow the Department to reduce backlogs in deferred maintenance and repair projects and increase the number of representational residence refurbishments, thus reducing the replacement cycle from 16 to 11 years, closer to the 7 year cycle recommended by industry; (b) develop a digital image archive system to manage the voluminous amount of books, maps, photographs, drawings, and documents maintained by A/FBO; (c) provide for wage and price increases; and (d) add two additional positions to implement the Department's new Art in Embassies education and public outreach initiatives.

- ❑ Facility Rehabilitation and Support Systems Replacement Program - \$53,660,000. Funding in this program is used to systematically restore the aging inventory of U.S. Government-owned and long-term leased facilities, extend their useful lives, and enhance their functionality. The request provides \$46.1 million to enable the Department to upgrade or replace deteriorating overseas building systems (e.g., electrical, plumbing, heating/ventilation/air conditioning) and \$7.6 million to renovate Main State. This request includes only the most critical projects necessary to protect the security and safety of building occupants and maintain operational efficiency.
- ❑ Facility Maintenance Assistance Program - \$41,096,000. This program provides technical assistance and support to overseas posts in maintaining major building systems. Support is provided by the Washington Maintenance Assistance Center (WASHMAC), the Facility Maintenance Specialist (FMS) Program, the Global Condition Survey (GCS) and the Facilities Evaluation and Assistance (FEAP) Programs. The WASHMAC provides hands-on technical support by supplying cleared American personnel to perform repairs, renovations, and systems rehabilitation at overseas posts where no local expertise exists or where security clearances are required for entry. The FMS program provides a cadre of professionally trained and experienced on-site building managers for newly constructed or rehabilitated embassy facilities. These managers are required to meet more complicated needs that exceed the technical abilities of personnel at post. The GCS Program provides survey teams to examine the entire inventory of U.S. Government-owned and long-term leased facilities and develop an assessment of building conditions and a prioritization of the facilities maintenance and rehabilitation workload. The FEAP Program assists posts in developing more effective maintenance management programs.
- ❑ Energy Conservation and Investment Program - \$3,778,000. This program identifies and implements projects that improve energy efficiency and reduce operating costs at the Department's overseas facilities. Of the \$3.8 million requested in FY 2001, \$0.6 million will be used for post energy surveys and the remaining funds will be used to implement energy conservation measures.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

- ❑ Power Support Program - \$6,615,000. The Power Support Program provides standby electrical generators and other equipment to improve the stability and quality of power to U.S. Government facilities overseas. While the Department used \$5.609 million received in Y2K emergency funding to procure additional office and residential generators in FY 1999, the backlog of deferred maintenance increased as a result of the time and resources that were diverted to those posts identified as at risk for potential Y2K-related power problems. The FY 2001 request will fund the procurement and installation of office and residential generators and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems at a level that will eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog within five years.
- ❑ Seismic Program - \$720,000. The Seismic Program addresses earthquake life/safety issues in the Department's overseas facilities by assessing the building inventory and mitigation support activities (i.e., engineering, acquisition and planning assistance, and continuing education). The program identifies properties that are vulnerable to seismic activity and develops solutions to minimize that risk. The FY 2001 request will fund feasibility studies for deficient buildings determined to be potential candidates for seismic strengthening at Peshawar, Pakistan; New Delhi, India; and Skopje, Macedonia.
- ❑ Program Execution - \$31,942,000. Program Execution funds the staff resources necessary to plan, design, and construct major projects. These services include building design and engineering (\$10.1 million) which covers design, architecture, cost estimating, and civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering functions; salary and support costs for the onsite construction management staff (\$16.0 million) which oversees the work of the general contractors responsible for construction and renovation of overseas facilities; program management during the site acquisition, design, construction, and commissioning phases of capital and non-capital projects (\$4.8 million); and private sector support (\$1.0 million), which provides specialized services that cannot be performed by in-house staff.
- ❑ Construction Security Program - \$22,985,000. This program provides measures to safeguard overseas construction sites and materials from potentially hostile intelligence efforts. The requested funds will be used for protecting sites, materials, and equipment through the use of cleared American guards who secure the building sites; construction surveillance technicians who monitor foreign laborers; and the installation of technical security equipment at building sites.

Administration - \$20,412,000

These funds provide for salary and support costs for the executive direction, resource management, information resources management, and planning functions of the organization. In addition, the program funds the rents, utilities, communications services, printing and reproduction services, information technology, supplies and equipment, facilities service support, and professional and developmental training for the entire domestic headquarters staff of the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Worldwide Security Upgrades - \$647,617,000

The FY 2001 request of \$647.6 million for Worldwide Security Upgrades supports the Department's commitment to improving the security and safety of U.S. Government personnel and facilities overseas. The urgency of this requirement was underscored by the tragic terrorist attacks on the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. The request includes \$500 million to build upon the program of relocating the highest risk posts that was begun with the FY 1999 emergency security supplemental appropriation. This amount includes \$450.0 million to support the next tranche of the most urgent, security-driven projects and will provide for the design and/or construction of facilities in Cape Town, South Africa; Damascus, Syria; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Sofia, Bulgaria; and Yerevan, Armenia. In addition to the projects at these posts for which site acquisition and/or design was funded in previous years, the Department will acquire five to eight additional sites for which design and construction funding will be sought in the outyears. The request also includes \$50 million to construct new on-compound facilities for USAID in Kampala, Uganda, and Nairobi, Kenya.

With the funding received in the FY 1999 emergency security supplemental appropriation for upgrading perimeter security, the Department will complete at least 20 contractor-managed security upgrades and over 300 post-managed upgrade projects, as well as install shatter resistant window film in office buildings at all posts, and install forced entry/ballistic resistant doors and windows at the 89 posts requiring such products. Additional funding is needed to address critical perimeter security deficiencies at the remaining 104 vulnerable posts. As comprehensive studies were conducted at 75 of the 124 posts, it became apparent that required upgrades would greatly exceed initial scope and resources. The request therefore includes \$134.0 million to complete surveys and initiate designs and complete construction of critical security upgrades at additional high vulnerability posts.

In addition, the request includes \$13.6 million for the recurring costs associated with the emergency supplemental: \$6.8 million for leaseholds, \$4.8 million for physical security equipment installation, maintenance, and replacement; and \$2.0 million for salaries for newly hired personnel.

Advance Appropriations - \$3,350,000,000

The Department is seeking an advance appropriation totaling \$3.35 billion over the four year period FY 2002 through FY 2005 (FY 2002 - \$650 million, FY 2003 - \$800 million, FY 2004 - \$950 million, FY 2005 - \$950 million) to replace the highest risk, most vulnerable embassies and consulates. Funds requested for FY 2002 – FY 2005 will allow the Department to continue the process of relocating the highest risk posts based on an analysis of security factors, the global political situation, and the executability of those projects. In particular, funding requested in FY 2002 will enable the Department to proceed with the construction of those projects for which site acquisition and/or design was initiated in FY 2000 and FY 2001.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Purpose of Programs

The purpose of the programs funded by the ESC&M appropriation is stated in the Mission Statement of the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations (A/FBO): "Under the direction of the Secretary of State, FBO's mission is to assure that U.S. diplomatic missions abroad are provided appropriate facilities which will assist them in achieving the foreign policy objectives of the United States. A/FBO oversees the U.S. Government's overseas real property investments to ensure that the taxpayers' money is used wisely and that U.S. Government employees are provided with safe, secure, and functional facilities." ESC&M programs are authorized by the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended. In addition, as provided in the Department of State and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2000, funds appropriated in this account may be used to support domestic facilities owned or leased by the Department of State.

Program Description

The Office of Foreign Buildings Operations:

- Provides guidance concerning facilities to overseas posts, regional bureaus, and other foreign affairs agencies;
- Initiates and develops long-range planning and programs and determines world-wide facilities program priorities;
- Manages all phases of capital and non-capital project development, including design and construction; provides for on-site security of facilities under construction or renovation; and assigns project directors and technical and security staff at posts to oversee construction work;
- Provides for the interior design of representational space in embassies, consulates, and official residences of principal officers and deputy chiefs of mission;
- Develops and directs various facilities programs, including fire-life safety, maintenance and physical security;
- Assigns facility maintenance specialists to selected posts to manage facility maintenance and repair programs that often exceed the technical capabilities of personnel at post;
- Directs the Department's asset management efforts overseas including the acquisition and disposal of real property; maintains statistical, financial, and visual records of overseas properties; and serves as the Department of State repository for official deeds, surveys, and other documents for U.S. Government-owned and leased properties; and
- Establishes standards and policies, in its role as the Single Real Property Manager for non-military real property overseas, for all owned and leased properties occupied by all federal agencies operating under authority of the Chiefs of Mission

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Benefits

The effective implementation of the programs of the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations provides U.S. diplomatic missions with appropriate facilities in a cost-effective manner and protects the value of the U.S. Government investment in real property overseas. The forty-one new chancery facilities and housing projects completed since 1986 provide U.S. staff with protection against terrorist and technical threat, enable the effective use of state-of-the-art technology at posts, and enable personnel overseas to attain an acceptable quality of life. When completed, the seven capital construction projects currently in progress will enhance the effectiveness of these posts to carry out the USG's foreign policy objectives.

Substantial investments are being made to maintain and protect the value of existing facilities. This will extend their useful life and defer expensive new capital acquisitions. Post operations are improved through upgrades of existing facilities and modernization of support systems.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Executive Direction and Policy Formulation	\$370	\$370	\$380	\$10
Inspections and Audits	26,775	25,662	27,737	2,075
Administration and Staff Activities	1,350	1,350	1,385	35
Appropriation Total	\$28,495	\$27,382	\$29,502	\$2,120

Explanation of 2001 Request

This request funds the activities of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to include audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG). The FY 2001 requested increase of \$2.12 million will fund wage and price increases (\$1,120,000), and will restore the OIG security-related funding base to its FY 1999 level (\$1,000,000). This security-related funding was provided in FY 1999 by the Emergency Supplemental Appropriation (P.L. 105-277) to enable the OIG to carry out additional security oversight and construction inspections at U.S. diplomatic posts overseas. Funding was not provided in FY 2000 for these additional positions. This level of security-related funding is essential for the OIG to carry out its worldwide security responsibilities in light of the August 1998 bombings of our embassies in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam. In FY 2001, the OIG will continue to evaluate the Department of State's performance, make recommendations for improvements to promote effective and efficient operations, and follow up to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

Purpose Of Program

The OIG's objectives are to:

- ☐ improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of Department of State and BBG operations, stimulating positive change;
- ☐ detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement;
- ☐ assess the implementation of U.S. foreign policy primarily through inspection of overseas posts and domestic offices to assure that their activities are consistent with the goals established by the Secretary of State; and
- ☐ independently evaluate the formulation, applicability, and implementation of security standards at all U.S. diplomatic and consular posts.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Program Description

In support of the Government Performance and Results Act, the work of OIG is focused on five strategic goals:

- ☐ Improved conduct of U.S. foreign relations;
- ☐ Better alignment of fiscal and human resources with U.S. foreign policy priorities;
- ☐ More effective, efficient, and secure operations and infrastructures;
- ☐ Greater adherence to fundamental principles governing professional and ethical conduct; and
- ☐ Improved management and performance of resources to accomplish OIG objectives.

These goals provide the framework for specific activities leading to measurable results as reflected in OIG's annual performance plan.

Reflecting the general functional approach of the audit process, audit plans will focus on procurement, grants and contracts; financial management; broadcasting; property management; consular and international programs, including border security and immigration; information management; and human resource management. In addition, the OIG will examine the Department's strategic planning efforts, with particular emphasis on the diplomatic readiness performance measurements. Post and bureau inspection plans will be developed according to a variety of criteria including susceptibility to fraud and waste, and length of time since the last OIG visit. The Office of Investigations will pursue innovative methods to identify fraud, waste, and abuse. In addition to conducting security inspections at critical and high threat posts, the Office of Security and Intelligence Oversight (SIO) will expand its inspections schedule to include more low and medium threat posts and add a security inspector to every regular post inspection team. SIO will continue to audit critical security programs and review intelligence operations.

In addition to the current and ongoing areas of review, other programs and activities will be selected for audits and inspections according to their significance to the promotion of major Departmental goals, magnitude in dollars and other resources, and areas of particular interest to the Congress, the President, the Secretary, and other Department principals.

Benefits

The Office of Inspector General assists the Department and the BBG in improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of their operations. Additionally, the OIG helps detect and prevent fraud, waste, and mismanagement. OIG assessments of management and operations around the world have enhanced the Department's ability to meet its mandate of managing the foreign affairs of the United States.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Academic Programs	\$122,233	\$123,549	\$135,600	\$12,051
Professional/Cultural Programs	67,159	64,207	63,420	(787)
Exchanges Support	21,679	24,577	25,980	1,403
Total Direct Obligations	\$211,071	\$212,333	\$225,000	\$12,667
Balances Applied From Prior Years	(18,749)	(8,178)	--	8,178
Balances Carried Forward	8,178	--	--	--
Appropriation Total	\$200,500	\$204,155	\$225,000	\$20,845
Emergency Supplemental (Kosovo/SEI) ^{/a}	--	3,622	--	--
Revised Appropriation Total	--	\$207,777	--	--

/a FY 2000 budget supplemental request.

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request of \$225,000,000 funds exchange program requirements. The request reflects a net increase of \$20,845,000 over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. If an Emergency Supplemental request of \$3,622,000 were enacted, the increase over the FY 2000 level would be \$17,223,000. The request includes \$9,616,000 for net built-in requirements to maintain current services, comprising price increases and full-year and anticipated costs of federal pay raises (\$7,430,000) and an increase to cover continuing programs funded with prior year balances in FY 2000 (\$3,311,000), offset by non-recurring FY 2000 one-time program costs of \$1,125,000.

The request also includes program increases of \$14,287,000 to enhance the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program (\$12,687,000), improve support for disabled exchanges participation (\$250,000), and implement fully the United States/China High School Exchange Initiative (\$1,350,000). The Fulbright enhancement will be directed to expanding opportunities for American graduate students to do research or study abroad, attracting more U.S. scholars to the program, and increasing the Humphrey fellows component and the two-way exchange of Fulbright teachers. Generally, the enhancements will be applied to Russia, Ukraine, South Africa, China, and nations involved in the Middle East peace process. The Citizen Exchange enhancement will engage American and Chinese youth in building a constructive long-term U.S.-Chinese relationship. These increases are offset, in part, by reductions in global and special academic programs (-\$1,434,000) and professional and cultural programs (-\$1,624,000).

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

In addition to the appropriated amounts shown above, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides funds for Support for Eastern European Democracies (SEED), Freedom Support Act (FSA), Cyprus American Scholarship Program (CASP), and South Africa exchanges, and in FY 1999, a Salve Regina University Project. In FY 1999, \$94,569,000 was obligated. Additional transfers from USAID for FSA, SEED, and CASP are anticipated in FY 2000 and FY 2001 to continue exchanges with Russia and the New Independent States, Eastern Europe, and Cyprus.

FY 2000 Budget Supplemental Request – The requested amount (\$3,622,000) would fund the establishment of a Fulbright exchange program for Kosovo and expansion of student exchange, International Visitor, and Citizen Exchange programs in Kosovo and the region.

Purpose Of Program

The purpose of these exchange programs is to support U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and assist in the development of peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through international exchange and training activities. This appropriation leverages support for exchanges from state and local governments; higher education, business, and non-governmental organizations; U.S. allies; and other U.S. government agencies and focuses their participation to promote national interest. In FY 1999, such gross support totaled over \$500 million. Cost sharing primarily derives from private sector and foreign government contributions and non-direct sources (i.e., interagency appropriation and allocation transfers, reimbursements, trusts, endowments, and other support). Development of private and foreign government support for exchanges is dependent upon the availability of U.S. government funding.

Program Description

This appropriation provides funding for programs authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act), as amended. Programs include:

- ❑ **Academic Exchanges** – Academic exchanges include the following programs: J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program for the exchange of long- and short-term scholars, students, and teachers between the United States and foreign countries; Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program of academic study and internships in the United States for mid-career professionals from developing countries; and programs to promote U.S./foreign university partnerships and English study abroad and to advise foreign students about educational opportunities in the United States.
- ❑ **Professional and Cultural Exchanges** – Professional and cultural exchanges include the International Visitor Program which supports travel in the United States by current and emerging foreign leaders to obtain first-hand knowledge about the United States, its people, politics, and culture; the Citizen Exchange Program which awards grants to U.S. non-profit organizations for professional, cultural, non-governmental organizational development, and grassroots community exchanges with foreign counterparts; programs

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

of special Congressional interest such as the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange and the Mike Mansfield Fellowship; and funds for the U.S. Cultural Advisory Committee that acts on requests from foreign governments to the United States to assist in cultural preservation and the prevention of the theft of cultural material.

- ❑ **Exchanges Support** – Exchanges Support includes staff costs, and support for exchange programs management and increasing cooperation among U.S. government agencies that administer international exchange and training programs.

Benefits

International relations are no longer identified primarily by ideology, but instead by culture, traditions, values and beliefs. In an age of global and instant communication, public perceptions of U.S. policies and motivations have a profound impact on the conduct of American foreign policy. Exchange programs are strategic activities that build a cohort of informed opinion leaders in the national political, economic, and social infrastructures of other countries. Exchanges create opportunities for U.S. and foreign publics to understand each other's societies and cultures directly. Mutual understanding provides a context in which the United States can articulate its intentions and actions abroad. Exchanges promote a better appreciation of the United States abroad and provide a greater receptivity for U.S. policies among foreign publics.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

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REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Promotion of U.S. National Interests	\$3,790	\$3,871	\$3,955	\$84
Protection of U.S. Citizens' Interests	90	90	100	10
Promotion of Economic Activities	250	250	260	10
Commemorative and Ceremonial Requirements	220	215	230	15
Public Diplomacy	--	1,400	1,428	28
Appropriation Total	\$4,350	\$5,826*	\$5,973*	\$147

**FY 2000 and FY 2001 include public diplomacy activities previously funded by the United States Information Agency International Information Programs (IIP) appropriation.*

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request will support U.S. national interests, economic activities, and other diplomatic functions by providing resources for representational events. The increase of \$147,000 (2.5%) is required to partially cover the cost of overseas inflation.

Purpose Of Program

This appropriation provides reimbursement to diplomatic and consular personnel for officially representing the United States at functions overseas and at missions to international organizations.

Program Description

The activities funded by this appropriation typically include:

- ☐ promotion of the U.S. national interests through formal and informal interactions with knowledgeable foreign officials and long-term residents, usually at receptions, small working luncheons, and informal dinners;
- ☐ protection of U.S. citizens' interests by developing and maintaining personal relationships with foreign officials, which facilitates providing assistance and solving problems of Americans abroad;
- ☐ promotion of economic activities by establishing and maintaining relationships with foreign and American officials, business persons, labor leaders, and others who may be helpful in performing duties connected with promoting and protecting American trade;

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

- ☐ fulfillment of commemorative and ceremonial requirements such as Fourth of July celebrations or the laying of a wreath at the tomb of a local national hero;
- ☐ interaction with influential individuals and organizations, including the local media, key political elites, academics and members of non-governmental organizations to assess the overseas public affairs climate and convey and reinforce acceptance of U.S. policies and values; and
- ☐ promotion of peaceful relations between the U.S. and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through academic, professional, and cultural activities.

Benefits

Activities performed under this appropriation facilitate the effective conveyance of U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives, the gathering of information central to the formulation of our bilateral and multilateral foreign policy, and the cultivation of and support for U.S. policies and values.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE FUND

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Opening Balance	Appropriation	Transfers In/Out (-)	Net Cum. Balance
1999	\$11,725	--	(\$3,892) ^{/a}	\$7,833
2000	7,833	--	3,762 ^{/b}	11,595
2001	11,595	--	--	11,595

^{/a} Rescission necessitated by the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee and Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Act of 1999 (Pub. Law 106-51).

^{/b} Transfer from the former USIA Buying Power Maintenance Account.

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The Department is not seeking additional FY 2001 appropriations for this fund; however, the FY 2000 balance reflects the transfer of \$3.762 million from the United States Information Agency (USIA) as part of the consolidation of foreign affairs agencies. While the State Department's BPM account was capitalized at a level of over \$20 million in the mid-1980s, balances were depleted in subsequent years due to the decline in the value of the dollar against the currencies of virtually every major industrialized country. During FY 1995, the Department completely depleted the BPM account by using funding remaining at that time to partially offset: (1) the annualized effects of the dramatic decline in the dollar which occurred in the latter part of FY 1994 (\$5 million); and (2) the continued decline in the dollar during the first half of FY 1995 (\$5 million). Since FY 1997, the Department has been able to build the fund back to its current level through exchange rate gains.

Purpose Of Program

The Buying Power Maintenance (BPM) Fund provides standby budget authority to sustain approved levels of activities under rapidly changing economic conditions abroad. Situations that can have a direct, adverse impact on the Department of State's overseas budget include inflation on goods and services, local employee wage increases, and exchange rate fluctuations. To the extent that adverse exchange rate fluctuations are experienced, the Department's buying power deteriorates, causing potentially large operating deficits. The Fund is currently limited, by practice, to the following countries where available economic data are most accurate and the impact on our appropriation is likely to be the greatest: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Benefits

When this account has an adequate balance, the Department is able to buffer overseas operations from the adverse impact of exchange rate losses.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE FUND

Page not used.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions & Officials in New York	\$6,767	\$6,767	\$9,130	\$2,363
Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions & Officials Elsewhere in the United States	1,333	1,333	1,360	27
Appropriation Total	\$8,100	\$8,100	\$10,490	\$2,390

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request of \$10,490,000 (to remain available for two fiscal years) funds the anticipated requirements for the extraordinary protection of international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States. This increase of \$2,390,000 above the FY 2000 estimate will be used to provide exceptional or extraordinary protection at the United Nations (\$2,225,000) and to cover built-in needs resulting from domestic inflation (\$165,000).

This increase covers the costs of one-time events such as the Millennium Summit being held this fall, which will be attended by Pope John Paul II and various heads of state. These events often last up to a week, and require extensive overtime, travel, and hotel costs for protective details as well as reimbursement to the New York City Police for motorcades and guard posts.

Program Description

Under section 214 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, and 3 USC 202(8), 202(10), and 208, the Department of State provides for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers this program in the following manner:

- ☐ **Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations and Foreign Missions and Officials in New York** - Extraordinary protection of foreign missions and officials (including those accredited to the UN and other international organizations), and visiting foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances, is arranged when deemed necessary by the Secretary of State either at the request of a foreign mission or international organization, at the initiative of the Department of State, or in response to a request by state or local law

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

enforcement authorities. In those instances where the Secretary of State determines that the required level of protection exceeds that which local law enforcement agencies can reasonably be expected to provide, the Department is authorized to use its own resources to reimburse other Federal agencies (including the U.S. Marshals Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms), contract for the services of private security firms, or reimburse state or local authorities for extraordinary protective services.

- ❑ **Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials Elsewhere in the United States** - Throughout the rest of the United States, extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and visiting foreign dignitaries under certain legally prescribed circumstances, is arranged when deemed necessary by the Secretary of State either at the request of a foreign mission or international organization, at the initiative of the Department of State, or upon a request by state or local law enforcement authorities. In those instances where the Secretary of State determines that the required level of protection exceeds that which local law enforcement agencies can reasonably be expected to provide, the Department is authorized to use its own resources to reimburse other Federal agencies (including the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Park Police), contract for the services of private security firms, or reimburse state or local authorities for extraordinary protective services.

Benefits

This program is used by the United States Government in fulfilling its obligation under the Vienna Convention and other international treaties to ensure reasonable security for foreign missions and officials in the United States.

Examples of the protection given to foreign missions and officials include:

- ❑ permanent protection for certain foreign missions, consulates, and chanceries throughout the United States;
- ❑ intermittent protection for certain other consulates in the United States;
- ❑ protection for foreign officials and certain other distinguished foreign visitors during the annual United Nations General Assembly; and
- ❑ protection of foreign government officials while in the United States to conduct official business with the United States Government and while visiting metropolitan areas where there are 20 or more full-time consular or diplomatic missions.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Emergency Evacuations and Other Activities	\$10,979 ^{/a}	\$2,477	\$8,000	\$5,523
Rewards	6,500 ^{/a}	3,000	3,000	--
Appropriation Total	\$17,479 ^{/a}	\$5,477	\$11,000	\$5,523

/a Includes \$10,000,000 in emergency supplemental funding for emergency expenditures, including evacuation costs (\$5,500,000) and rewards (\$4,500,000), associated with the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam embassy bombings. Also includes \$2,929,000 in emergency supplemental funding for evacuation and related costs, less \$950,000 transferred to Peace Corps (\$500,000) and USIA (\$450,000), associated with the Kosovo Crisis.

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request increases overall U.S. support for the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service by \$5.5 million over the FY 2000 funding level. This level will allow the Department to meet emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs. Included in this request are:

- ☐ travel, per diem, and other related expenses for evacuation of American government employees and their families from troubled areas to the United States and/or "safe haven" posts;
- ☐ allowances granted to State Department employees and their dependents evacuated in such emergencies;
- ☐ investigations and apprehension of groups or individuals involved in fraudulent issuance of U.S. passports and visas;
- ☐ payment of rewards for information concerning acts of international terrorism, narco-terrorist offenses, and war crimes activities in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY); and
- ☐ representation expenses for senior domestic officials related to the conduct of foreign affairs.

The request includes \$8.0 million for evacuations and other activities, an increase of \$5.5 million over the FY 2000 level. The request matches the actual level of activity in this account over the past two years when the Department relied on available carryover balances to meet expenditures in excess of new budget authority. Recent worldwide events have demonstrated the importance of having an emergency reserve upon which to draw to protect American lives overseas in times of strife, terrorism, and natural disaster. The request also includes \$3.0 million in funding for payments of rewards. The number of rewards cases considered for payment has continued at a high level because of aggressive and successful publicity campaigns. In addition, the State

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Department Basic Authorities Act was amended on October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-323) to increase the reward payment ceiling from \$2 million to \$5 million per individual incident.

Purpose Of Program

The Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service appropriation is a no-year account utilized to meet unforeseen emergency and other requirements that arise in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Program Description

The appropriation is authorized to:

- ☐ meet emergency situations in the conduct of foreign affairs, such as the evacuation of USG employees and their families from areas of political unrest or natural disaster, as well as provide evacuation assistance on a reimbursable basis to private American citizens and designated third country nationals;
- ☐ pay rewards for information concerning acts of international terrorism, international narco-terrorism, drug trafficking, and war crimes. (There are standing offers which cover numerous terrorist incidents such as the murders of U.S. Defense Attaché William Nordeen in Athens, U.S. Navy Diver Robert Stethem in Beirut, and Dr. Donald Hutchings in Kashmir; the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103, the World Trade Center, and the embassies in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam; the truck bombing of the U.S. Marine Barracks in Beirut; the targeting of major international drug lords operating internationally; and the arrest of war criminals in the FRY); and
- ☐ support certain representational activities, such as those incurred during visits of official foreign dignitaries and at international summits.

Benefits

In FY 1999, funds were used to:

- ☐ provide for the evacuation and related support of USG employees and their families who were evacuated from Kuwait City, Kuwait; Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Tel Aviv, Israel; Asmara, Eritrea; Tirana, Albania; Bissau, Guinea-Bissau; Maseru, Lesotho; Monrovia, Liberia; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; all four posts in Pakistan (Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar); Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Nassau, Bahamas; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Learmouth Solar Observatory, Western Australia; Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro; Skopje, Macedonia; Tel Aviv, Israel; Jerusalem, Israel; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and 3 posts in China (Chengdu, Guangzhou, and Shenyang).
- ☐ publicize the rewards program overseas for information leading to the apprehension, effective prosecution, and punishment of individuals responsible for terrorist activities and for the prevention of acts of international terrorism outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States against U.S. citizens or property; and for the initiation of a publicity campaign targeting war criminals in the FRY.

REPATRIATION LOANS: SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATION

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Subsidy	\$593	\$588	\$593	\$5
Administration	607	607	607	--
Appropriation Total	\$1,200	\$1,195	\$1,200	\$5

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request will allow the Department of State to subsidize and administer the Repatriation Loans program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990 and at a funding level consistent with historical requirements. This activity is funded as a direct loan program in accordance with the Credit Reform Act. The Department of State receives a limited level of financing for direct loans from the Department of the Treasury in a separate financing account, disburses these funds to U.S. citizens as needed abroad, and repays the Treasury as the repatriation loans are collected from the public.

The subsidy appropriation represents the cost of the program to the U.S. government for loans that are not repaid. The FY 2001 subsidy request of \$593,000 provides a loan level of \$741,000. Should actual Repatriation Loan requirements be greater than this level, the Department would again need to transfer funds from the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) Appropriation to the Repatriation Loans Program in FY 2001. The FY 2001 loan administration request of \$607,000 reflects the cost of administering the Repatriation Loans Program, and will enable the Department to meet the operational requirements of managing the program. To maintain flexibility in program implementation, the loan portion may be transferred to and merged with the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation.

Purpose Of Program

As authorized by section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, the Department of State's Repatriation Loans program provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. They include Americans temporarily abroad who are without funds because of unforeseen events such as theft, illness, or accident; individuals suffering from serious physical or mental illness who need to return to the United States for medical care; Americans residing abroad with an alien spouse needing assistance to escape an abusive situation; and individuals caught in a disaster or emergency abroad who need to be removed from harm's way. Approval of a repatriation loan is not based on an applicant's credit worthiness but rather destitution. Repatriation loans are provided for temporary subsistence and transportation to the nearest U.S. port of entry.

REPATRIATION LOANS: SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATION

Program Description

When U.S. citizens abroad become destitute and are unable to fund their return home, they may enlist the assistance of the U.S. Embassy or Consulate in the country in which they are stranded. Consular officers first attempt to obtain funds for the person in need from family members in the United States. If this cannot be done, the post is authorized in certain circumstances to purchase transportation for direct return to the United States and to provide food and lodging for the period prior to the next available flight via U.S. carrier. The recipient is required to sign a promissory note for the amount of the loan. The Department of State actively seeks repayment of these loans. To encourage repayment, the recipient's passport is restricted at the time the loan is granted to allow return to the United States only. This restriction remains in effect until the loan is repaid.

Benefits

The benefits of this program to the U.S. government are the protection of indigent Americans from possible incarceration abroad, and the prevention of them from becoming public nuisances and harming U.S. foreign policy interests. During FY 1999, 762 repatriation loan cases were processed abroad in the following regions: Africa, 125 cases; the Americas, 262; Asia (and Oceania), 172; Europe, 203.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Economic Services	\$855	\$873	\$934	\$61
Commercial Services	1,360	1,457	1,559	102
Travel Services	2,040	2,185	2,339	154
Cultural and Information Services	1,770	1,894	2,028	134
Other Services	6,363	7,116	7,593	477
Agriculture Services	372	410	439	29
Washington Office Activities	1,260	1,377	1,453	76
Appropriation Total	\$14,730	\$15,312	\$16,345	\$1,033

Explanation Of 2001 Request

This request funds a contract between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Department of State. Of the additional \$1,033,000 requested in FY 2001, \$450,000 will be used to fund an anticipated increase in residential leaseholds; and \$583,000 will fund wage and price increases.

Funding From Other Sources

The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), a nonprofit corporation, has historically received reimbursement for other services performed. In FY 2001, AIT anticipates collecting a total of \$21.5 million. This includes \$12 million in visa processing fees and \$9.5 million in reimbursements from other agency contracts as well as for additional costs associated with supporting the Foreign Service Institute's Chinese Language School. Of the \$12 million in visa processing fees collected, approximately \$10 million will be used to cover direct and indirect operating expenses in addition to the appropriation provided. The remaining \$2 million will be set aside for capital projects.

The funding of capital projects is the responsibility of AIT and is not included in the Department of State's Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance appropriation. The current balance of the AIT capital fund is \$30 million with a projected balance of \$32 million by the end of FY 2001. Current unmet needs for capital improvement include the construction of an office building complex that will consolidate services and downtown residences. This would include the Institute's principal offices, the Travel Services section and other programs, that are located on commercial properties in Taipei. Construction of these facilities would relieve AIT of the significant expense of maintaining office buildings that are more than 45 years old. Commercial

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

property standards typically allow for a 50-year life cycle under ideal conditions. Taipei's environment is less than ideal; over the years Taipei has experienced a number of typhoons and earthquakes which have contributed to the degradation of the facilities.

Purpose Of Program

The American Institute in Taiwan was established in 1979 to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) by providing economic and commercial services, cultural and information programs, and travel services for Americans and the people on Taiwan. To support U.S. interests in Taiwan, AIT promotes U.S. exports; participates in cultural, scientific, and information exchange programs; analyzes and reports on political and economic events critical to U.S. interests; provides consular and travel-related services; and performs liaison functions on behalf of the Department of State and various U.S. government agencies with its Taiwan counterpart organization.

Program Description

Pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Taiwan Relations Act, "Programs, transactions, and other relations conducted or carried out by the President or any agency of the United States Government with respect to Taiwan shall, in the manner and to the extent directed by the President, be conducted and carried out by or through...the American Institute in Taiwan...." Under contract with the U.S. Department of State, AIT is reimbursed for the DOS share of salaries, benefits, rents, representation, and other expenses associated with operations in Taiwan and in the United States. The broad range of contractual responsibilities is described below:

- ❑ Economic Services includes reporting on economic developments in Taiwan, negotiations on trade barriers to U.S. products and services, resolution of trade disputes, and negotiations on trade and investment policy matters. The primary areas covered in bilateral consultations and negotiations include general market access for goods and services, including textiles, telecommunications and financial services, textile and apparel trade, investment, intellectual property rights protection, and environmental issues.
- ❑ Commercial Services activities include a strong trade promotion program providing commercial services to benefit U.S. exporters. These activities include one-on-one counseling on business conditions, the issuance of credit reports on Taiwanese companies, searches for representatives for U.S. business organizations, bulletins on specific export conditions, and market research on generic lines of business. AIT also serves the large resident U.S. business community in Taiwan.
- ❑ Travel Services functions include processing of immigrant and non-immigrant visas, notarial services, reports of births of Americans, interrogatories on behalf of Americans in legal processes, and passport services. AIT assists Americans in cases involving death, arrest, welfare and whereabouts, and voter registration.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

- ❑ Cultural and Information Services encompass outreach to Taiwan's aggressive and influential media, the coordination of visitor programs to the U.S., presentations on American history, culture and society through exhibits and programs, contributions to the Foundation for Scholarly Exchange, and maintenance of an electronic library of English language materials and books.
- ❑ Agricultural Affairs identifies new trade opportunities, analyzes agriculture trade issues, and assists U.S. agriculture exporters, and promotion of sales of American agricultural products and services.
- ❑ Other Services activities represent a diverse category of functions including: political reporting, support for the defense needs of Taiwan, cooperation to combat international drug trafficking, and administrative support for program activities.
- ❑ The Washington Office carries out the executive, negotiation, and liaison functions between various U.S. Government agencies and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO). The Washington office provides executive and administrative direction for AIT and public affairs programming for business and other interest groups in the United States. In accordance with the AIT-TECRO Agreement on Privileges and Immunities, the Washington office also issues identity cards and tax-exemption cards to TECRO employees and their dependents, and liaises on their behalf with the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding visas and adjustments of status.

Benefits

Taiwan is the 7th largest export market and 6th largest deficit trade partner of the United States. The trade deficit between the U.S. and Taiwan was approximately \$15 billion in 1999 alone. The activities of AIT preserve and promote the successful commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

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PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Program Activity Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$132,500	\$128,541	\$131,224	\$2,683

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The request of \$131,224,000 represents the cost of sustaining adequate funding of the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF). The FY 2001 increase of \$2,683,000 is the additional funding requirement needed, based on the annual evaluation of the FSRDF performed by the Government Actuaries at the Department of Treasury.

Purpose of Program

The purpose of this appropriation is to maintain the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF). The FSRDF funds the retirement benefits for Foreign Service employees not covered under the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). The appropriation is one of several sources of income to the FSRDF. Funding is maintained through:

- ☐ contributions by participants;
- ☐ matching government contributions;
- ☐ special government contributions, including this program;
- ☐ interest on investments; and
- ☐ voluntary contributions

Program Description

Payments to the FSRDF are authorized by sections 805 and 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended. Section 821 authorizes payments to be made in 30 equal annual installments to pay unfunded liability costs due to:

- ☐ new or liberalized benefits;
- ☐ new groups of beneficiaries; and
- ☐ salary increases on which benefits are computed

**PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT
AND DISABILITY FUND**

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PART TWO
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND CONFERENCES

OVERVIEW

This section contains the FY 2001 appropriations in the
International Organizations and Conferences title.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	\$933,550 /g	\$880,505	\$946,060	\$65,555
Contributions for Int'l. Peacekeeping Activities	219,450 /g	498,100	738,666	240,566
Kosovo Supplemental: CIPA	--	107,000	--	(107,000)
CIO/CIPA Arrearage Payments	475,000	351,000 /h	--	(351,000)
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$1,628,000	\$1,836,605	\$1,684,726	(\$151,879)

/g Reflects a \$11,550,000 transfer to the Contributions to International Organizations appropriation from the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities appropriation.

/h Includes \$244,000,000 in new budget authority and not to exceed \$107,000,000 applied or used from amounts owed by the United Nations to the United States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Page not used.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$933,550	\$880,505	\$946,060	\$65,555

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request of \$946,060,000 represents full funding, consistent with statutory restrictions, of U.S. assessed contributions to the 47 international organizations funded through this appropriation. It recognizes the United States' international obligations and the President's commitment to maintain the financial stability of the UN and other international organizations. It should be noted that over \$47 million in FY 1999 funding was applied toward UN assessments that ordinarily would have been paid from FY 2000 funds. This served to reduce the FY 2000 funding requirements for this appropriation, and also accounts for the majority of the increase between the FY 2000 estimate and the FY 2001 request.

Purpose Of Program

This appropriation provides funds for pursuing critical U.S. foreign policy initiatives and addressing global issues that transcend bilateral considerations, (e.g., human rights, environmental issues, and humanitarian concerns).

Program Description

The various activities under this appropriation include assessed contributions to:

- ☐ the **UN and Affiliated Agencies**, that cover such diverse fields as peaceful uses of nuclear energy, international peace and security, international war crimes tribunals, arms control activities, international agricultural programs, labor, health and medical research, postal services, telecommunications, shipping, civil aviation, meteorology, maritime safety and pollution control, and patent classifications and copyrights;
- ☐ the **Inter-American Organizations** that are involved in matters of democracy and human rights, animal and plant health, international law, eradication of endemic diseases, and cartographic and geophysics surveys in the Western Hemisphere;
- ☐ the **Regional Organizations** that are involved in matters of economic and social development, national security, and consultations with representatives of national legislative bodies in geographic areas of high interest to the United States; and
- ☐ **Other International Organizations** that are mainly concerned with international trade (including a broad range of commodities), the environment, and legal decision making and arbitration through courts and administrative bodies operating at international levels.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Allocation by Organization

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
United Nations & Affiliated Agencies			
Food & Agriculture Organization	\$80,973	\$81,038	\$82,388
Int'l. Atomic Energy Agency	49,259	48,929	53,015
Int'l. Civil Aviation Organization	13,036	12,039	12,446
Int'l. Labor Organization	60,726	56,452	59,387
Int'l. Maritime Organization	1,304	1,286	1,318
Int'l. Telecommunications Union	7,281	6,611	6,606
United Nations – Regular	297,077	303,661	299,608
United Nations - War Crimes Tribunals	20,448	29,000	36,000
Cambodia War Crimes Commission	--	3,000	3,000
Iraq War Crimes Commission	--	4,000	4,000
Universal Postal Union	1,441	1,356	1,354
World Health Organization	108,372	108,371	108,109
World Intellectual Property Org.	1,305	1,092	874
World Meteorological Org.	11,019	10,297	10,223
Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Agencies	652,241	667,132	678,328
Inter-American Organizations			
Inter-American Indian Institute	--	120	--
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,559	16,560	16,560
Organization of American States	55,396	56,946	54,196
Pan American Health Organization	49,928	51,675	52,258
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	122,207	125,625	123,338
Regional Organizations			
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	601	601	601
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	14	14	14
North Atlantic Assembly	663	729	770
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	39,909	43,778	48,590

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
Regional Organizations (cont.)			
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	\$54,638	\$55,224	\$56,926
South Pacific Commission	1,224	1,224	1,214
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	97,049	101,504	108,115
Other International Organizations			
International Bureau of Expositions	--	29	29
Customs Cooperation Council	3,736	3,215	3,252
Hague Conference on Private Int'l. Law	114	123	110
Int'l. Agency for Research on Cancer	1,776	1,674	1,670
Int'l. Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	20	23	23
Int'l. Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	98	99	101
Int'l. Bureau of Weights & Measures	915	905	925
Int'l. Copper Study Group	62	68	68
Int'l. Cotton Advisory Committee	286	298	238
Int'l. Center for the Study of Preservation & Restoration of Cultural Property	755	755	755
Int'l. Hydrographic Organization	97	93	93
Int'l. Institute for the Unification of Private Law	111	109	111
Int'l. Lead & Zinc Study Group	59	61	62
Int'l. Natural Rubber Organization	352	264	193
Int'l. Office of Epizootics	83	86	86
Int'l. Organization for Legal Metrology	105	110	110
Int'l. Office of the Vine & Wine	58	58	58
Int'l. Rubber Study Group	104	107	108
Int'l. Seed Testing Association	7	7	7
Int'l. Tropical Timber Organization	143	105	105
Int'l. Union for the Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources	239	255	255
Int'l. Grains Council	488	485	490
Int'l. Union for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	--	--	177
Interparliamentary Union	--	--	500

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
Other International Organizations (Cont.)			
Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons	\$11,962	\$12,120	\$13,543
World Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	12,747	12,524	13,210
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	34,317	33,573	36,279
FY 1999 United Nations Buydown	(\$19,593)		
FY 2000 United Nations Buydown	\$47,329 ^a	(\$47,329)	
Appropriation Total	\$933,550	\$880,505	\$946,060

^a This amount includes a transfer of \$11.55 million from the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.

Benefits

Membership in international organizations benefits the United States in the following ways:

- ☐ building U.S. coalitions and gaining support for U.S. interests and policies in the UN and its affiliated agencies, and pursuing multilateral programs and activities which advance U.S. interests and democratic principles and fundamental human rights based on the rule of law;
- ☐ promoting economic growth through market economies, free trade and investment, and efficient multilateral development assistance;
- ☐ settling disputes peacefully and providing an effective means to address our specific national interests in certain geographic areas of the world and strengthening our alliances in these areas;
- ☐ encouraging non-proliferation, nuclear safeguards, arms control, and disarmament;
- ☐ adopting international standards to facilitate international trade, telecommunications, transportation, intellectual property protection, environmental protection, and scientific exchange; and
- ☐ strengthening international cooperation in environment, agriculture, technology, science, health, and drug abuse prevention.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Actual ^{a/}	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$219,450	\$605,100	\$738,666	\$133,566

^{a/} Less transfer of \$11.55 million to CIO for CY 1999 UN buydown.

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request provides funds for the United States' share of the expenses of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations. In accordance with the President's commitment to maintain the financial stability of international organizations and peacekeeping activities, the FY 2001 request is \$738,666,000 for full funding of projected FY 2001 operations. The Administration requests these funds to be appropriated as "two year funds" due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year, and the nature of multi-year operations which have mandates overlapping the United States' fiscal year. The Department is also requesting supplemental funding, in addition to the FY 2001 budget request, in the amount of \$107 million for FY 2000 in order to pay expected additional assessments for UN peacekeeping operations, particularly in Kosovo and East Timor. The supplemental request makes up for assessments not covered by the FY 2000 appropriation. Supplemental funding will support funding gaps in Kosovo, the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor, and elsewhere. If the Emergency Supplemental request were enacted, the increase over the FY 2000 level would be \$26,566,000.

Purpose Of Program

The purpose of this appropriation is to fund the U.S. share of assessed UN peacekeeping budgets so as to ensure continued American leadership in shaping the international community's response to developments that threaten international peace and stability. UN peacekeeping activities promote the peaceful resolution of conflict. All assessments for operations for FY 1999- FY 2001 are calculated at the legislatively mandated rate of 25 percent.

Program Description

This appropriation will fund the U.S. assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations as follows:

- ☐ **UN Disengagement Observer Force** (UNDOF, initial UN mandate in May 1974) – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.
- ☐ **UN Interim Force in Lebanon** (UNIFIL, initial UN mandate in March 1978) – (1) restores international peace and security in southern Lebanon; and (2) restores

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon. Israel has accepted UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 425, and will withdraw “when the Lebanese Government establishes security guarantees that preclude hostile actions against its populace.” Until a clear framework exists for Lebanese-Israeli peace talks, UNIFIL continues to have a role in any successful implementation of UNSCR 425 by Israel.

- ❑ **UN Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission** (UNIKOM, initial UN mandate in April 1991) – monitors the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait established in the aftermath of the Gulf War. Kuwait pays for two-thirds of the costs of this force.
- ❑ **UN Operations in Angola** (initial UN mandate in October 1999) – covers expenses of UN activities in Angola. The UN peacekeeping operation in Angola (MONUA) ended in FY 1999. The observer mission (UNOA) is intended to serve as a focal point for a renewed peacekeeping operation when and if the situation is right for a resumption of operations.
- ❑ **UN Mission in Western Sahara** (MINURSO, initial UN mandate in April 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and assists in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara – MINURSO’s original mandate. The focus of this operation will depend upon the continuing efforts of the Secretary General’s special envoy, former Secretary of State, James A. Baker, III, to resolve this long-standing dispute.
- ❑ **UN Preventive Deployment Force** (UNPREDEP, initial separate UN mandate in March 1995) – monitors the border between Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). [Note: This mission was terminated in February 1999.]
- ❑ **UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina** (UNMIBH, initial UN mandate in December 1995) – established by the UN Security Council as a result of the Dayton Agreement, monitors local police activity and assists in establishing reformed police forces trained in democratic community policing.
- ❑ **UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka** - (UNMOP, initial UN mandate in February 1992) – observes and monitors demilitarization on the Prevlaka Peninsula in Croatia. Funding for UNMOP is included within UNMIBH.
- ❑ **UN Mission in Kosovo** (UNMIK, initial UN mandate in June 1999) – provides an interim administration for Kosovo while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional, democratic and self-governing institutions in the province. UNMIK also facilitates a safe environment for all people in Kosovo.
- ❑ **UN Force in Cyprus** (UNFICYP, initial UN mandate in March 1964) – halts violence between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. UNFICYP helps maintain order on the island. Together, the Greek and Cypriot governments fund more than half of the costs of this force.
- ❑ **UN Operations in Haiti** (initial UN mandate in September 1993) – assists in the professionalization of Haitian security forces.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

- ❑ **UN Observer Mission in Georgia** (UNOMIG, initial UN mandate in August 1993) – monitors compliance with the cease-fire agreement reached between the Republic of Georgia and Abkhaz separatist forces on May 14, 1994.
- ❑ **UN Mission of Observers to Tajikistan** (UNMOT, initial UN mandate in December 1994) – monitors the cease-fire agreement, and promotes political reconciliation.
- ❑ **War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda** (established for Yugoslavia in February 1993 and for Rwanda in November 1994) – examines war crimes in these areas. Half of each of these tribunals is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments (which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account), and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale (which is paid out of this account).
- ❑ **UN Mission to Sierra Leone** (UNAMSIL, initial UN mandate in October 1999) – implements key provisions of the Lome Agreement, through activities such as cease-fire monitoring and the establishment of procedures to disarm and demobilize ex-combatants.
- ❑ **UN Transitional Administration in East Timor** (UNTAET, initial UN mandate in October 1999) – responsible for the administration of the territory of East Timor during its transition to independence, in accordance with the outcome of the popular consultation conducted in August 1999. UNTAET consists of two civilian components and a peacekeeping force to carry out tasks associated with the implementation of the results of the independence vote.
- ❑ **UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo** (MONUC, initial UN mandate in August 1999) – covers expenses of UN activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC). The current UN liaison mission provides advice and assistance as the UN explores with parties to the Lusaka Accords what peacekeeping-related activities in the DROC may be needed.
- ❑ **UN Operations in Ethiopia/Eritrea** – The U.S. anticipates that in FY 2001 Ethiopia and Eritrea will sign agreements under which a UN observer mission will observe and provide technical support for delimitation of border areas, redeployment of troops, restoration of civilian administration and the return of civilian populations to the disputed areas.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Allocation by Mission (dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual ^{a/}	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	\$7,174	\$8,900	\$17,800
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	36,590	37,000	37,000
UN Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM)	4,382	4,500	4,500
UN Operations in Angola	23,911	1,000	1,000
UN Mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	--	11,100	13,000
UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)	3,778	--	--
UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), includes UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)	38,533	45,000	45,000
UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	66,634	87,000	138,000
UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	5,796	6,500	6,500
UN Operations in Haiti	--	2,700	--
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	6,546	7,800	7,800
UN Mission of Observers to Tajikistan (UNMOT)	4,148	4,600	4,600
War Crimes Tribunal – Yugoslavia	12,422	13,300	18,000
War Crimes Tribunal – Rwanda	8,025	10,700	18,000
UN Mission to Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	1,511	73,000	118,000
UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)	--	181,000	186,000
UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)	--	4,000	94,466
UN Operations in Ethiopia/Eritrea	--	--	29,000
Appropriation Total	\$219,450	\$498,100	\$738,666
Budget Supplemental Request			
Kosovo	--	91,000	--
East Timor	--	16,000	--
Supplemental Subtotal	--	107,000	--
Revised Appropriation Total	--	\$605,100	--

^{a/} Less transfer of \$11.55 million to CIO for CY 1999 UN buydown.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Benefits

United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations are an effective means of containing conflict and resolving disputes before they directly threaten U.S. national interests. We need the flexibility to respond to different crises in different ways, including UN peacekeeping. Acting through the UN allows us to share the risks and costs of dealing with international crises with other nations. Deployment of UN peacekeeping operations, and selective U.S. participation in them, can advance important U.S. interests.

Peacekeeping can:

- ☐ separate adversaries;
- ☐ maintain cease-fires;
- ☐ facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief;
- ☐ enable refugees and displaced persons to return home;
- ☐ constrain and disarm the forces of opposing parties;
- ☐ disarm combatants; and
- ☐ create conditions conducive to political reconciliation and the conduct of free elections.

In these and other ways, peacekeeping operations can help nurture new democracies, lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of unsanctioned interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars. These results directly serve the national interests of the United States.

Since the explosion of demand for UN peacekeeping operations in the early 1990s, both the U.S. and the UN have learned key lessons on whether, when, and how to intervene in case of conflict.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

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ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

Program Activity Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$475,000	\$351,000 ^{/a}	--	(\$351,000)

/a Includes \$244 million in new appropriations and not to exceed \$107 million applied or used from amounts owed by the United Nations to the United States.

Explanation Of 2001 Request

No funds are requested for this account in FY 2001.

Purpose Of Program

Subject to the terms of the Department's Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 2000 and 2001 (as enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000, Public Law 106-113), funds appropriated in FY 1999 and FY 2000 will be used for the payment of arrears owed by the United States to the United Nations and to other international organizations.

Benefits

Payment of arrears, consistent with the Department's FY 2000-01 authorization act, is essential if the United States is to improve its relationship with the United Nations and other international organizations and to restore the United States' leadership position.

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

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PART THREE
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

OVERVIEW

This section contains the FY 2001 appropriations in the International Commissions title.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Boundary & Water Commission:				
Salaries & Expenses	\$19,521	\$19,470	\$7,142 /I	(\$12,328)
Construction, Operations & Maintenance	5,939	5,915	26,747 /I	20,832
Subtotal, International Boundary & Water Commission	25,460	25,385	33,889	8,504
International Fisheries Commissions	14,549	15,485	19,392	3,907
American Sections:				
International Boundary Commission	761	758	970	212
International Joint Commission	3,432	3,418	5,921	2,503
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	1,540	1,534	2,000	466
Subtotal, American Sections	5,733	5,710	8,891	3,181
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$45,742	\$46,580	\$62,172	\$23,630

/I Prior to FY 2001, operations and maintenance activities were funded in the IBWC Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY & WATER COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES & MEXICO - SALARIES & EXPENSES**

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY & WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES & MEXICO - SALARIES & EXPENSES

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Administration	\$4,322	\$4,322	\$4,941	\$619
Engineering	1,613	1,613	2,201	588
Operations and Maintenance	13,586	13,535	-- /a	(13,535)
Total, Appropriation	\$19,521	\$19,470	\$7,142	(\$12,328)

/a The FY 2001 request for the Operations and Maintenance activity is included in the IBWC — Construction, Operations and Maintenance Account.

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request reflects the transfer of the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activity to the IBWC Construction, Operations and Maintenance appropriation. Excluding the O&M transfer, the FY 2001 request includes an increase of \$1,207,000. Increased needs in Administration include telecommunications procured from GSA and vehicles (\$100,000); a financial statements audit as required by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (\$60,000); wage and price increases (\$276,000); and other expenses including travel, training, supplies, ADP equipment and software (\$183,000). Increased needs in Engineering include the reestablishment of three engineering positions (\$199,000); funding for the Falcon Dam Cultural Resources Management Plan (\$100,000); wage and price increases (\$193,000); and other expenses including travel, training, supplies, ADP equipment and software (\$96,000).

Purpose Of Program

The mission of the International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC) is to:

- ☐ apply the rights and obligations which the governments of the United States and Mexico assumed under numerous boundary and water treaties and related agreements;
- ☐ improve the water quality of the boundary rivers (the Rio Grande and Colorado) and resolve border sanitation problems;
- ☐ distribute boundary rivers' water to both countries at agreed to proportions;
- ☐ operate the international flood control projects along the boundary rivers;
- ☐ operate the international reservoirs for the conservation of Rio Grande water and for hydroelectric generation;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY & WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES & MEXICO - SALARIES & EXPENSES

- ☐ establish and maintain the boundary in the international rivers (the Rio Grande, Colorado, New, and Tijuana Rivers);
- ☐ maintain and demarcate the land boundary; and
- ☐ operate and maintain international wastewater treatment facilities.

Program Description

The IBWC Salaries and Expenses appropriation ensures that the rights and obligations of treaties and agreements between the United States and Mexico are met through administration and engineering activities using funds appropriated to IBWC.

In addition, the Commission will:

- ☐ implement joint water quality programs for the observation of the biological, mineral, chemical, and toxic quality of international river waters;
- ☐ ensure compliance with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, located in Nogales, Arizona, and the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, located in San Ysidro, California;
- ☐ design operational and wasteway structures and water conveyances for the Rio Grande American Canal Extension Project in El Paso, Texas; and,
- ☐ investigate and report on the most feasible measures for solving border sanitation problems along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Benefits

The work of the IBWC facilitates the solution of international boundary and water problems, which benefits populations on both sides of the boundary and improves relations between the two countries. Particular emphasis is placed on the resolution of critical environmental issues.

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES & MEXICO - CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND
MAINTENANCE**

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement
(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or (Decrease)
Boundary Wide Construction	\$300	\$590	\$2,425	\$1,835
Facilities Renovation Continuation	300	590	425	(165)
Heavy Equipment Replacement	--	--	1,000	1,000
Land Mobile Radio Systems Replacement	--	--	500	500
Hydrologic Data Collection System Rehab.	--	--	500	500
Rio Grande Construction	4,639	4,375	2,685	(1,690)
Rio Grande American Canal Extension Cont.	3,500	2,625	200	(2,425)
Rio Grande Canalization Continuation	939	1,750	200	(1,550)
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehab.	--	--	1,285	1,285
Safety of Dams Rehabilitation	--	--	1,000	1,000
Rio Grande Boundary Preservation	200	--	--	--
Colorado River Construction	1,000	950	805	(145)
Colorado River Boundary & Capacity Preservation	1,000	950	805	(145)
Subtotal, Construction	5,939	5,915	5,915	--
Operations & Maintenance	--	--	20,832 ^{/a}	20,832
Subtotal, Construction, O&M Appropriation	5,939	5,915	26,747	20,832
Add Unobligated Balances Applied	8,268	7,644	--	(7,644)
CONSTRUCTION, O&M TOTAL	\$14,207	\$13,559	\$26,747	\$13,188

/a Prior to the FY 2001 request, funds for the Operations and Maintenance activity were included in the IBWC — Salaries and Expenses Account.

Explanation of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request reflects the transfer of the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activity from the IBWC Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This change will allow funding of a public works O&M program with no-year funds, similar to the funding of other such public works

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES & MEXICO - CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

organizations as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, and Department of Energy's three Power Marketing Administrations. This action will provide necessary flexibility to the IBWC and allow for funding and program activity to be scheduled without regard to the expiration of annual fiscal year funds.

The FY 2001 request is straight-lined from the FY 2000 estimate for the Construction activity. The O&M requested increase is \$7.297 million over the FY 2000 estimate (\$13.535 million) and includes increases for the now fully operational South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (\$5,131,000); the renovated Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (\$534,000); mandated programs and studies (\$594,000); mandatory pay and benefits increases (\$239,000); non-labor price increases (\$146,000); hiring to FY 1999 attrition and training (\$292,000); supplies and equipment repairs or replacements (\$117,000); and injury compensation, safety program, and GSA vehicles (\$244,000).

Explanation of Projects

The FY 2001 request permits program support at levels consistent with overall foreign policy objectives. The following is the status of the major projects and activities included in the FY 2001 request:

Boundary-Wide Construction (\$2,425,000)

Facilities Renovation (\$425,000) - Originally funded in FY 1992, new FY 2001 funding will be used to continue a multi-year program of facilities renovation to rehabilitate and modernize deteriorated U.S. facilities along the U.S. and Mexico border. FY 2001 scheduled work includes the continuation of structural, electrical, plumbing, and roofing rehabilitation at various field office buildings; replacement of existing underground storage tanks with environmentally safe above ground fuel tanks; field office and project yards paving/resurfacing; and the modification of project facilities to comply with environmental and safety requirements.

Heavy Equipment Replacement (\$1,000,000) - FY 2001 funds will be used to initiate a ten-year program to replace existing deteriorated and obsolete heavy construction equipment that currently incur excessive repair and maintenance costs. Heavy construction equipment such as bulldozers, scrapers, cranes, front-end loaders, etc., are critical during flood events and other emergency situations in which protection of lives and property is of utmost importance.

Land Mobile Radio (LMR) Systems Replacement (\$500,000) - FY 2001 funds will be used to initiate a multi-year upgrade project to replace the agency's current LMR system, which does not comply with the requirements set forth by the Department of Commerce/ National Telecommunications and Information Administration. The LMR systems consist of base station consoles, repeaters, mobile radios and hand-held portable radios. FY 2001 work will include the design evaluation of all thirteen field offices and the procurement of radio equipment for two of the field offices. The multi-year project will consist of radio system design and evaluation, procurement of equipment, removal of the existing LMR system, and installation of a new,

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES & MEXICO - CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

completely functional and compliant LMR system at thirteen USIBWC field offices along the U.S./Mexico border. The purpose of the work is to assure that wireless/radio communications are available for day-to-day coordination of field activities or during emergency flood situations.

Hydrologic Data Collection System Rehabilitation (\$500,000) - FY 2001 funds will be used to initiate a three-year project for the renovation of gauging stations and the replacement of the existing hydrological data collection and transmission system (telemetry) which is antiquated and unreliable. The project includes the replacement and rehabilitation of telemetry and gaging stations along the Rio Grande, Colorado, and Tijuana Rivers. The work scheduled in FY 2001 will be confined to the rehabilitation of the most obsolete of Rio Grande telemetry and gaging stations. The telemetry system is used to remotely monitor river flows and obtain data that is critical to the safe monitoring of flood events and the operation of flood control dams and diversion and containment structures. Additionally, the 1944 Water Treaty requires the USIBWC to provide flood control and water accounting data and determine international ownership of waters in the international reaches of the Rio Grande, Colorado and Tijuana Rivers.

Rio Grande Construction (\$2,685,000)

Rio Grande American Canal Extension (\$200,000) - Originally funded in FY 1991, new FY 2001 funding will be used to continue a multi-year project for the design and construction of an extension to the American Canal. The FY 2001 new budget authority will be combined with prior year unobligated balances to begin the environmental process and design phase for the removal and replacement of the Riverside Diversion Dam. The re-construction of the Reach F canal from the American Diversion Dam to the International Diversion Dam (approximately 1.5 miles) will also begin in FY 2001. The remaining balance of funds necessary to complete the project will be requested in future years.

Rio Grande Canalization (\$200,000) - Originally funded in FY 1993, new FY 2001 funds will be used to continue environmental compliance studies for this multi-year project involving the stabilization of the Rio Grande channel between the American Dam in El Paso, Texas, and the Caballo Dam in New Mexico. The project is authorized by the Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961) to facilitate water deliveries to Mexico under the 1906 Convention and to protect against Rio Grande floods, and was recorded in 22 USC 277d-29, Rio Grande Canalization Project. Scouring has exposed foundations of bridges, siphons, and diversion dams in portions of the Rio Grande channel, jeopardizing their structural integrity. The U.S. Section will construct necessary features to control the scouring process throughout the channel. Future work will include channel rehabilitation, erosion control rip-rap placement, construction of silt retention dams, concrete culvert replacements, rehabilitation of structure foundations, levee reconstruction and raising, other mitigation works, and real estate acquisition.

Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation (\$1,285,000) - FY 2001 funds will be used to initiate hydraulic, environmental, and geotechnical studies and mapping of the areas along the Rio Grande, not included under the Canalization Project. The project studies will be used to evaluate the Rio Grande flood control system against the design flood and to identify necessary

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES & MEXICO - CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

improvements. The anticipated work includes reconstruction of 380 miles of the levee system, rehabilitation and preservation of the river channel and flood plain, production of areal maps.

Safety of Dams Rehabilitation (\$1,000,000) - New FY 2001 funds will be used to begin crucial rehabilitation work at Amistad and Falcon International Dams, as recommended by the Joint Technical Advisors of the Federal Safety of Dams Program. This new multi-year effort includes major rehabilitation work at the International Dams, with moderate work at Anzalduas, Retamal, International, and American Dams. The work includes sinkhole treatment and re-grouting; rehabilitation of dam gates, spillway expansion joints, and electrical and mechanical dam apparatuses/equipment; resurfacing of dam roadways; replacement of erosion control rip-rap; and other safety issues identified in the 5-year Safety of Dam inspections.

Colorado River Construction (\$805,000)

Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation - Originally funded in FY 1998, FY 2001 funds for this multi-year project will be used to continue studies concerning the conveying capacity of the international segment of the Colorado River. Due to excessive flood sedimentation in 1983 and 1993, the capacity of the Colorado River channel has been greatly reduced. Minute 291 (i.e., the underlying international agreement) requires that carrying capacity improvements be made to the international segment of the Colorado River. The issue of water salinity will also be addressed as a result of deliveries of allocated water to Mexico. Additional studies will be conducted to assure that all standards are met, in compliance with the 1944 Water Treaty and Minute 242. The project will include surveying, mapping, vegetation management, channel alignment excavation and protection, and revision of the international flow standards. The project will also include work to restore and maintain the international boundary and lands in the U.S. and Mexico. Extensive realty efforts will be necessary to accomplish this task. Due to the environmental sensitivity of this area, work must be conducted in a manner that will significantly mitigate any potential environmental impacts.

Operations and Maintenance (\$20,832,000)

Operations and Maintenance Activity - In FY 2001, Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activities will continue to be performed at two international wastewater treatment plants, two international dams and power plants, five diversion dams on the Rio Grande, and numerous smaller in-river structures, such as weirs and grade-control structures. Additionally, the USIBWC is responsible for the O&M of six flood-control projects with over 550 miles of levee and related structures. These flood control projects protect approximately 3 million residents and 1.5 million acres of adjoining farmland in the U.S. and Mexico. Program growth in this activity is required in order to maintain aging structures along the entire 2000 mile border and to accomplish all O&M functions at the now fully operating South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES & MEXICO - CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Purpose of Program

The purpose of the International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC) construction, operations and maintenance program is to construct, operate, and maintain joint construction projects independent of or with Mexico that will address border sanitation and flood control problems

Benefits

Benefits of this appropriation include:

- ☐ implementing boundary preservation, flood control, and sanitation projects consistent with treaty obligations between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and various Acts of Congress;
- ☐ promoting successful resolution of a broad range of trans-boundary environmental issues;
- ☐ maintaining the natural boundary between the United States and Mexico;
- ☐ preventing potentially destructive flooding in towns along the boundary; and
- ☐ preserving the water quality for human and other use on both sides of the boundary.

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES & MEXICO - CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND
MAINTENANCE**

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INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	\$3,140	\$2,800	\$2,800	--
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	8,280	9,363	11,685	2,322
Pacific Salmon Commission	1,563	1,575	2,151	576
Other Marine Conservation Orgs.	1,566	1,747	2,756	1,009
Appropriation Total	\$14,549	\$15,485	\$19,392	\$3,907

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request increases overall U.S. support for the International Fisheries Commissions by \$3.907 million over the FY 2000 appropriation. The largest component of the requested increase is an additional \$2.322 million for U.S. contributions towards the Great Lakes Fishery Commission's (GLFC) five year St. Mary's River project to control sea lampreys. The St. Mary's River is the primary source of sea lamprey in northern Lake Huron. The GLFC increase will provide for new initiatives, including construction of sea lamprey barriers (\$1,126,000), research and development into sterile male controls (\$127,000), enhanced trapping (\$434,000), field operation agents who carry out the GLFC's research and control projects (\$389,000), and wage and price increases (\$246,000).

This request also provides a \$576,000 increase for the Pacific Salmon Commission to cover new Transboundary, Scientific and Ad Hoc Habitat committee travel costs (\$145,000); New Programs for Stock Identification and Hydroacoustic Research (\$233,000); and inflation, decreased fish test revenues, and financial erosion due to exchange rate losses (\$198,000).

The requested increase of \$1.009 million for the Other Marine Conservation Organizations activity will provide for stock distribution research, fish-tagging, and inflation costs for the International Pacific Halibut Commission (\$978,000); and for the estimated U.S. contribution for the first full operating year of the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (\$30,000), expected to be ratified during the fourth quarter of FY 2000. For all the remaining fish commissions (\$1,000 increase in the aggregate), the funding will sustain ongoing activities at existing levels for scientific research, monitoring, and implementation of conservation and management measures for fisheries and fish habitats, as well as the commissions' administrative costs.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Purpose Of Program

The purpose of these international fisheries organizations is to strengthen regional economic stability and secure a sustainable global environment by:

- ☐ conducting continuing scientific studies on marine resources for which they are responsible, and
- ☐ recommending conservation and management measures to member governments based on study results.

Program description

The International Fisheries Commissions appropriation provides for:

- ☐ the U.S. share of operating expenses of nine international fisheries commissions and organizations, three international marine science organizations, and one sea turtle commission;
- ☐ travel expenses of U.S. Commissioners and their advisors; and
- ☐ compensation payments to non-government employees of the Pacific Salmon Commission for days actually worked as U.S. Commissioners, panel members, advisors, and/or alternates.

Benefits

Membership in these organizations produces the following benefits to the United States:

- ☐ management and conservation of commercial and recreational fisheries which contribute a net economic benefit of over \$5 billion to the U.S. economy;
- ☐ continuation of efforts to eradicate sea lampreys in the Great Lakes and their tributaries;
- ☐ assurance that U.S. fishermen have the opportunity to harvest an equitable share of fish in international fisheries;
- ☐ protection against the depletion of fishery resources;
- ☐ assurance of the protection of whale stocks pursued through the International Whaling Commission;
- ☐ a means by which the United States can achieve important conservation goals through international cooperation (e.g., dolphin protection pursued through the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission); and
- ☐ fora for discussion of problems of mutual interest between the United States and other fishing nations.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Program Activity Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$761	\$758	\$970	\$212

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request reflects the resources required for the U.S. Government to meet treaty commitments with Canada to maintain a clearly-defined and demarcated boundary line between the two countries. These treaty obligations generate the need for the U.S. Section to operate at least three separate boundary maintenance projects, of at least five months' duration each, headed by a permanent International Boundary Commission (IBC) employee assisted by a crew of temporary employees. The IBC has been unable to operate fully-staffed maintenance crews for the past five years due to budget constraints, thereby creating significant backlogs; only one-half of the miles of vista re-clearing and boundary monument refurbishings that should have been completed under the treaty were actually completed.

The FY 2001 request of \$970,000, a \$212,000 increase over the FY 2000 estimate, is required to support the U.S. Government's equitable share in meeting treaty commitments with Canada. Of this increased amount, \$15,000 is related to FY 2001 wage and price increases; \$86,000 is for helicopter support for transporting personnel, equipment and supplies for a vista clearing project located in one of the more rugged sections of the Rocky Mountain region of the international boundary; and \$111,000 funds the field project along the St. Francis River (Maine-Quebec border) that was cancelled in FY 2000 as a result of budget cuts. These increases will restore the International Boundary Commission's capability to meet minimum Treaty obligations by funding three full-sized crews in the field for the necessary five months. No new initiatives or program expansions are proposed.

Purpose Of Program

The United States and Canada are obligated by treaty to maintain an "effective" boundary between the two countries. The bilateral International Boundary Commission is charged by the governments of both countries with executing treaty requirements. The treaty specifies that, to be effective, the boundary line must be well-demarcated with stable, readily-identifiable monuments and offer a 20-foot wide clear line-of-sight (i.e., "vista") from one boundary monument to the next along the entire 5,525 mile U.S.-Canada border.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Program Description

Although the boundary was surveyed, cleared, and marked years ago, a cyclical maintenance program is necessary to preserve an effective boundary line. The funds requested will enable the U.S. Section of the Commission to continue to:

- ☐ clear the 20-foot wide border vista of new timber and brush growth;
- ☐ maintain boundary monuments in good repair;
- ☐ establish new boundary monuments and related markers where necessary;
- ☐ regulate construction which crosses or is adjacent to the boundary in order to preserve the integrity of the vista; and
- ☐ provide boundary-related positional/cartographic data to the public and private sectors.

In FY 2001, the U.S. Section of the IBC will conduct three boundary maintenance operations:

- ☐ commence reference monument recovery and replacement, survey and boundary demarcation work along the St. Francis River segment of the Maine-Quebec border;
- ☐ commence boundary monument maintenance and vista clearing along a section of the Washington-British Columbia boundary; and,
- ☐ continue work on the Montana-Alberta/British Columbia boundary involving both monument maintenance and Global Positioning System (GPS) survey work.

Benefits

An ambiguous boundary line would complicate and disrupt the business of government and private industry as well as the lives of the people living and working along it. Maintaining and preserving an effective boundary line between the United States and Canada ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights and responsibilities end and the other's begins, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
U.S. Section	\$2,968	\$2,955	\$5,440	\$2,485
Special & Technical Investigations by U.S. Geological Survey	464	463	481	18
Appropriation Total	\$3,432	\$3,418	\$5,921	\$2,503

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 requested increase of \$2.503 million over the FY 2000 level will support the International Joint Commission's (IJC) dramatically increased responsibilities: to conduct studies and investigations (\$210,000); to initiate, in response to strong public demand and Commission review, a five-year study by the IJC, federal agencies and experts of the regulation of Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River levels and flows and the influence these regulations have on the natural environment and on those interests affected by the regulations (\$2.15 million); and to provide for wage and price increases for the U.S. Section and the United States Geological Survey (\$143,000).

The IJC proposes to begin in FY 2001 a critical review of half-century old orders governing the operation of facilities affecting the levels and flows of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. These orders were developed in the 1950s and do not take into consideration the protection of the environment and the needs of interests that have grown in the region over the last 50 years. The governments of both the United States and Canada are under strong pressure from those in the region and from legislators to conduct an immediate review of these orders. The IJC presented a plan for these studies to the governments in October 1999, outlining a 5-year, \$20 million (US share is \$10 million) program for their conduct. Given the tremendous economic and social impact on the region of the recent drops in water levels on the Great Lakes and an ongoing Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) re-licensing action on the control facility, prompt initiation of the studies is an imperative. The requested amount (\$2.15 million) will provide the funds needed to support studies conducted by the IJC, federal agencies, and experts (including contractors) during FY 2001, with comparable amounts required in FY 2002 through FY 2005 to complete the entire review.

Purpose Of Program

The IJC's mission is to develop and, where appropriate, administer programs to assist the governments of the United States and Canada to address water quality and quantity issues and air pollution problems along the U.S./Canadian border through the implementation of the provisions

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and related international agreements. In addition, the United States' share (approximately 50 percent) of the Commission's Great Lakes Regional Office, created by the U.S.-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, is funded through this account.

Program Description

The IJC performs the following activities:

- ☐ approves (licenses) projects affecting the levels and flows of boundary waters and, in some cases, transboundary rivers;
- ☐ oversees the operation of these projects;
- ☐ issues reports to the U.S. and Canadian governments on referred matters regarding water quality and quantity and air pollution; and
- ☐ monitors progress of the U.S. and Canadian governments in achieving the purposes and objectives of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

During FY 2001, the IJC will continue to manage water levels and flows in the Great Lakes and other boundary waters to achieve an appropriate balance among the many significant interests affected by water levels. Unpredictable water supplies occasioned by a second extremely dry winter period, and greater demands on the resource will increase public and congressional attention to water level issues. Consistent with available resources, the IJC also will initiate the five-year review of the orders governing Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and the development of a plan of studies regarding its orders of approval for Lake Superior.

The IJC will continue work on references issued to it by the two governments during FY 1999 and expected in FY 2000, continue its ongoing review of existing orders of approval, and its responsibilities under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. These activities include:

- ☐ an assessment of potential transboundary effects of a proposed emergency outlet from Devil's Lake in North Dakota;
- ☐ an in-depth environmental assessment of a proposed mine on the Taku River in British Columbia that may pose a risk of substantial damage to the salmon fishery in Alaska;
- ☐ an evaluation of current and projected diversions and consumptive use of boundary waters along the U.S.-Canada border with emphasis on the Great Lakes;
- ☐ development of international watershed boards in the U.S.-Canada border region, for the purpose of improving cross-border communication and coordination facilitating local and regional problem solving;
- ☐ an evaluation of the potential cross-boundary impacts of a Dakota Water Resources Act;
- ☐ investigation of boundary waters challenges facing Indian/Native American activities in the Columbia River Basin;

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

- ☐ assessments of progress in remediating clean-up of areas of concern designated under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; and
- ☐ conduct of the 10th Great Lakes Biennial Forum on Great Lakes water quality.

Benefits

The quality and quantity of boundary waters, including the Great Lakes, are maintained and monitored to ensure that millions of Americans and Canadians will not lose the economic, recreational and aesthetic benefits that they now derive from the boundary waters. Joint fact-finding is used as a basis to resolve existing and prevent potential environmental or other disputes.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

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BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Program Activity Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$1,540	\$1,534	\$2,000	\$466

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The \$2 million request for FY 2001 is the U.S. contribution to the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). BECC is a bi-national institution, jointly funded in equal shares by the United States and Mexico. The FY 2001 contribution will enable the BECC to continue assisting border communities in designing, financing, coordinating, and constructing large and small scale environmental infrastructure projects that will be considered for financing by the North American Development Bank (NADB) or by other lending or granting institutions. Border communities have a great need not only for infrastructure but also for resources to develop that infrastructure properly. Through an effective partnership, the EPA has provided \$20 million in funds to the BECC that are used to provide technical assistance to communities to develop water and wastewater projects; however, these funds cannot be used for solid waste projects. As such, the only funds available for technical assistance for solid waste are BECC operating funds. The additional \$466,000 requested for FY 2001 will be used to fund technical assistance for three new solid waste projects in the United States that the BECC has identified as priority projects for FY 2001 (\$400,000), with the remainder used to fund wage and price increases (\$41,000), and enhanced support to the public participation program (\$25,000). The BECC will continue its public outreach strategy to bring its program and objectives to the attention of the border communities in order to identify potential beneficial environmental infrastructure projects.

Purpose of Program

Established under a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the BECC's central objective is to assist states, local communities, private industry, and non-governmental organizations in developing effective solutions to environmental problems along the U.S.-Mexico border. The BECC provides technical and financial planning assistance and certifies environmental infrastructure projects.

Program Description

The BECC assists states, localities, and private investors that propose environmental infrastructure projects by providing technical support--such as engineering analysis, project design, environmental assessment, and public participation--to border communities seeking to develop environmental infrastructure projects. The BECC reviews and certifies environmental

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

infrastructure projects, focusing primarily on the areas of wastewater treatment, water pollution, and municipal solid waste. The BECC also notifies the public about specific projects and receives comments from affected communities to ensure extensive participation and support in the policies and decisions of the Commission.

Under an evolving process of broad bi-national public consultation, thirty-one environmental infrastructure projects with an estimated investment of \$677 million have been certified. The process of identifying potential new projects and developing these projects has matured into a comprehensive system well integrated with the NADB and involved federal agencies in both countries. The BECC received 74 applications in 1999. Fifty-four of these applications involved projects that satisfied the BECC basic criteria, which are: (a) location within the 100 km boundary zone, (b) solving an environmental or human health issue, and (c) constituting a water, wastewater, or solid waste initiative. Of these 54 projects, 8 are under development and 46 are under study. The BECC expects to certify 12 projects in FY 2000 and 16 projects in FY 2001.

Members of the Board of Directors of the BECC are appointed by the President of the United States and the President of Mexico. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission are ex-officio members of the Board, as are their Mexican counterparts. The other six members are representatives of border states, communities, and the public at large.

Benefits

The benefits of the BECC include:

- ☐ assistance for states and localities and other public entities and private investors in:
 - coordinating environmental infrastructure projects to address serious environmental degradation problems along the 2,000 mile U.S.-Mexico border;
 - developing, implementing, and overseeing environmental infrastructure projects in the border region, including the design, siting, and other technical aspects of such projects;
 - analyzing the financial feasibility and/or the environmental aspects of environmental infrastructure projects in the border region;
 - evaluating social and economic benefits of environmental infrastructure projects in the border region; and
 - organizing, developing, and arranging public and private financing for environmental infrastructure projects in the border region;
- ☐ certification of applications for financing to the NADB for environmental infrastructure projects in the border region;
- ☐ innovative approaches to address common environmental infrastructure needs along the international border; and
- ☐ provision of a forum for public input into critical decision making on the development and implementation of infrastructure projects.

PART FOUR
RELATED APPROPRIATIONS

OVERVIEW

This section contains the FY 2001 appropriations in the Related Appropriations title.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
The Asia Foundation	\$8,250	\$8,216	\$10,000	\$1,784
National Endowment for Democracy	31,000	30,872	32,000	1,128
East-West Center	12,500	12,449	12,500	51
North-South Center	1,750	1,743	1,750	7
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	525	523	525	2
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	350	346	400	54
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$54,375	\$54,149	\$57,175	\$3,026

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

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THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Operating Activity Expenses	\$1,610	\$1,602	\$2,003	\$401
Program Grants and Services	6,640	6,614	7,997	1,383
Appropriation Total	\$8,250	\$8,216	\$10,000	\$1,784

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request will provide funding for The Asia Foundation at \$10 million, which represents an increase of \$1.784 million from FY 2000. The FY 2001 requested increase for program grants and services will be used to develop stronger and more effective open market economies, including in China, and to support the adoption of sound governance practices on which the region's long-term economic recovery depends (\$320,000); to support countries in transition to more open democratic systems by strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, increasing access to judicial institutions, assisting the development of emerging non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as independent citizen organizations, and promoting women's political participation (\$760,000); and to assist the development of regional institutions and U.S.-Asian dialogue, including human rights (\$303,000). The request for operating activity expenses is derived from the current indirect cost rate agreement between the Department of State and The Asia Foundation, which is 25.05% of program grants and services.

The Foundation will continue to increase fund-raising efforts in the private sector and expects to raise \$4 million in project funds in FY 2001. Appropriated funds are critical to the Foundation's ability to attract private and other funds. In FY 1999, \$2.9 million was raised from these other sources; in FY 2000 \$1.5 million has been raised to date. The Foundation will also receive in-kind contributions, such as books and software, which are distributed through its Books for Asia program.

Purpose Of Program

As a non-governmental grant-making organization, the Foundation plays a complementary role in advancing U.S. interests in the region. The mission of the Foundation is to support peaceful and stable transitions to more open political and economic systems characterized by effective governance and legal systems, an engaged and responsible civil society, and open markets. In addition, through its programs and presence in the region, the Foundation assists in strengthening U.S.-Asian relations and understanding. The Asia Foundation is an important element of U.S. presence in the region and is perceived by the Asian community as a sign of firm U.S. commitment to the region. Foundation programming draws on an essential combination of strengths, including a depth of understanding of local and regional political, economic and related issues; broad governmental and non-governmental contacts; the ability to identify and

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

develop timely program responses to key foreign policy issues and opportunities; and proven capacity as a private grant maker and program manager.

The Asia Foundation plays an important role in helping the U.S. Government attain its goals in Asia and the Pacific. It is able to achieve results on issues that may be difficult for the U.S. Government to address directly, and operates in locations where the U.S. government no longer maintains a development assistance presence. Foundation programs include: encouraging and strengthening more open local government; developing human rights organizations; assisting in the drafting of laws to introduce important legal reforms; supporting the development of policies to protect intellectual property rights; and building constituencies for economic reform, open markets and regional institutions. The Foundation also supports informal regional discussions on sensitive subjects, like human rights. The U.S. Government receives a high return on its investment in the Foundation, both with respect to the Foundation's results-oriented role in advancing national foreign policy interests, and its efficient use of resources and ability to leverage additional funds to broaden the impact of U.S. contributions.

Program Description

The Asia Foundation is primarily a grant-making organization with field offices in Asia and the Pacific. Through support for innovative program activities, education, public dialogue, research, human resource development, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening, the Foundation contributes to U.S. and Asian interests in the following ways:

- ☐ strengthening key democratic institutions such as legislatures and courts, professional organizations, citizen advocacy groups, and other NGOs that represent public interests;
- ☐ supporting Asian-Pacific efforts to shift from centrally planned to open market economies and to liberalize trade and investment policies, and strengthening key financial institutions and polices to prevent crises of the magnitude currently faced in Asia;
- ☐ promoting leadership development through professional training and study tours for staff members of grantee institutions;
- ☐ facilitating U.S.-Asian dialogue on political, economic, and security issues affecting U.S. interests in the region; and
- ☐ managing the Books for Asia program, which distributes over half a million American books and journals a year throughout Asia and the Pacific.

Benefits

The Asia Foundation's programs advance long-term U.S. interests and address immediate needs in Asia and the Pacific, strengthening democracy and human rights, opening regional trading opportunities, and encouraging cooperation in the region. The Foundation will continue to be a model for public-private partnership in addressing the challenges facing the Asia/Pacific region.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$31,000	\$30,872	\$32,000	\$1,128

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request will provide funding for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) at \$32 million, which represents an increase of \$1.128 million above the FY 2000 level. This increase is targeted equally among the following five areas: Africa, Middle East, Newly Independent States, Latin America, and Multi-regional programs to sustain the following activities:

- ☐ support countries in transition to more open democratic systems, through measures that strengthen the rule of law, protect individual liberty, and foster social pluralism;
- ☐ foster liberal democracy by strengthening civil society, including assisting the development of emerging non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and strengthening independent trade unions, free communications media, and domestic election monitoring organizations that not only discourage electoral fraud but also mobilize citizens to participate in the political process;
- ☐ provide assistance to democratic activists in authoritarian countries such as China, Cuba, North Korea, Congo, Sudan, as well as in Central Asia, the Middle East and the war-torn Balkan region;
- ☐ encourage free market reforms and develop institutions that promote political accountability, economic transparency and responsible corporate governance;
- ☐ engage new democracies in Central Europe to advance pluralism and democratic change throughout the former Soviet bloc, including strengthening counterpart groups in the Balkans, Belarus, the Caucasus, and Central Asia;
- ☐ provide democratic activists with access to new information and communication technologies; and
- ☐ develop strong regional networks that bring together democratic leaders in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Bloc for mutual collaboration and assistance.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Purpose Of Program

NED is a private, non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world through non-governmental efforts. An independent, bi-partisan board of directors governs the Endowment. With its annual federal grant, NED makes hundreds of grants each year to support pro-democracy groups in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and the countries of the former Soviet Union. The mission of the Endowment is to support peaceful and stable transitions to more open political and economic systems characterized by effective governance and legal systems, an engaged and responsible civil society, and open markets.

Program Description

The National Endowment for Democracy is primarily a grant-making organization. Programs in the areas of labor, open markets, and political party development are funded through four core institutes: the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), the International Republican Institute (IRI), and the National Democratic Institute (NDI). NED also annually funds scores of programs in the areas of human rights, civic education, independent media, rule of law, strengthening non-governmental organizations, and other aspects of democratic development.

Benefits

The National Endowment for Democracy's programs advance long-term U.S. interests and address immediate needs in strengthening democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. NED's support for free market reforms encourages regional trading opportunities and helps foster economic growth. Promoting democracy through the National Endowment for Democracy is vital to U.S. national security since democracies typically do not sponsor terrorism, proliferate weapons of mass destruction, or create destabilizing flows of refugees.

EAST-WEST CENTER

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$12,500	\$12,449	\$12,500	\$51

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request of \$12,500,000 funds the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between the East and West. This represents an increase of \$51,000 over the FY 2000 level. The increase restores \$51,000 rescinded in FY 2000 under Public Law 106-113. Additional support is provided by private agencies, individuals, corporations, and more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments. In FY 1999 such support totaled \$8.941 million. Federal funding supports East-West Center (EWC) research and programs designed to:

- ☐ help develop stronger and more effective open market economies and address issues related to the U.S.-Asian economic relationship;
- ☐ support countries in transition to more open democratic systems;
- ☐ strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law, increase access to judicial institutions, develop non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- ☐ promote women's political participation; and
- ☐ advance the development of regional institutions and U.S.-Asian dialogue, including human rights.

Purpose Of Program

Congress established the East-West Center (EWC) in Hawaii in 1960 as a national and regional source of information and analysis about the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States. Through its programs, the EWC promotes U.S. values, ideas and interests, and better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations and peoples of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research which address regional issues of contemporary significance.

Program Description

The EWC is a public, non-profit institution chartered by the State of Hawaii with an 18-member international board of governors. Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists, and other professionals from throughout the region work through the EWC annually. Programs include:

EAST-WEST CENTER

- ❑ Education and Training – The EWC offers a wide range of educational opportunities for students and professionals specializing in Asia and the Pacific. These include support for undergraduate and graduate study, pre- and post-doctoral fellowships, and special programs for Pacific Islanders and students of native Hawaiian ancestry. The Asian Studies Development Program (ASDP) works with educators from more than 100 colleges and universities in 35 states to reach American college students to expand their knowledge about Asia and the Pacific. ASDP now has 12 regional resource centers on American college campuses that work closely with higher educational institutions to expand Asian studies. The EWC also provides opportunities for kindergarten through twelfth grade educators in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland to increase their awareness and knowledge about Asia and the Pacific. The Center offers annual Jefferson Fellowships to print and broadcast journalists as well as short-term training for editors, producers, and other mid-level and senior media professionals.
- ❑ Research – The overarching theme of EWC research is the increasing integration of the Asia-Pacific region. Researchers annually work with more than 100 government and private organizations and thousands of specialists throughout the region. The issues they address range from population, environmental and energy resources to Pacific island nation development and regional economies and politics. Research findings reach decision-makers in government, business, and education through conferences, publications, and reports.

Benefits

The EWC advances long-term U.S. interests and addresses multilateral needs in Asia and the Pacific, including strengthening democracy and human rights and encouraging open markets. Presidents, prime ministers, ambassadors, scholars, business executives, and journalists use the EWC as a forum to advance international cooperation. Among its resources is a network of some 46,000 alumni around the world.

NORTH-SOUTH CENTER

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation Total	\$1,750	\$1,743	\$1,750	\$7

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request of \$1,750,000 funds the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center, providing a \$7,000 increase over the FY 2000 level. Pursuant to Public Law 106-113, a rescission was applied to this appropriation in FY 2000. The FY 2001 request restores the North-South Center to its FY 2000 base level. Funding will support Center research and programs designed to:

- ☐ advance freedom and democracy in the Western Hemisphere;
- ☐ understand economic issues that divide rich and poor and obstruct the path toward sustainable development; and
- ☐ encourage trade partnerships that cross international borders.

Purpose Of Program

The North-South Center (NSC) serves as a national and regional source of information and analysis about the Western Hemisphere. Its mission is to promote better relations and serve as a catalyst for change among the United States, Canada, and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Program Description

The North-South Center is a private non-profit institution established in Florida in 1984. The North/South Center Act of 1991 (22 U.S.C. § 2075) authorized Federal funding for the NSC. The North-South Center contributes to more effective policy-making on social, political, and economic issues. In addition to publications and facilitating conferences, research programs include:

- ☐ North-South Scholars Program – Provides graduate-level education and on-the-job training to promising students whose career objectives relate directly to the NSC mission. The scholars are actively involved in the internal research activities of the NSC. Criteria for selection include academic merit, language competency, related professional experience, and a strong commitment to a career in inter-American relations. These individuals become leaders prepared to contribute to solving the hemisphere's most

NORTH-SOUTH CENTER

pressing problems. Half or more of the scholars are from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada.

- ❑ National Linkages Program – Through collaboration with think tanks, government and academic institutions, and international organizations, the National Linkages Program establishes the North-South Center as a forum for presentation and outreach for inter-American policy formulation. The program contributes directly to substantive discussion of policy issues of U.S. concern. The program’s objective is to reach the broadest and most influential audience possible.
- ❑ Policy Crisis and Traveling Scholar Program – Presents panels, lectures, or discussions of “front-burner” policy issues and scholarly debates on a “short notice” to develop, clarify, and analyze viable policy alternatives. Sessions are open to the news media, and include NSC researchers and outside policy analysts. Reports and papers are disseminated to analysts in government, business, academia, and the media.

Benefits

The North-South Center advances long-term U.S. interests and addresses multilateral needs in the Western Hemisphere, including strengthening democracy, encouraging open markets, promoting Caribbean studies, and providing a policy focus on refugee and immigration issues, arms control, drug control, peace, economic growth, and sustainable development in the hemisphere.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
EEF Program Trust Fund Interest and Earnings	\$525	\$523	\$525	\$2
Appropriation Total	\$525	\$523	\$525	\$2

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request seeks appropriation authority to spend \$525,000 in estimated interest and earnings of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund. The funding will be applied to:

- ☐ increasing educational opportunities for young leaders in preparation for and enhancement of their professional careers; and
- ☐ advancing peace through international understanding.

Purpose Of Program

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) promotes international understanding and economic productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world.

Program Description

The EEF was created in 1953 to honor President Eisenhower. The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund for this purpose. The 1992 Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provided an endowment of \$5 million with interest and earnings to be appropriated to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. The 1995 Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provided an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment.

The program brings outstanding professionals who are rising leaders in their countries to the United States, and sends their American counterparts abroad with a custom-designed program for each participant. EEF consists of three major components:

- ☐ Multi-Nation Program – Brings to the United States one fellow from each of two dozen countries;
- ☐ Single Nation or Single Area Program – Allows 10 or more fellows, representing a variety of professions and disciplines from a single country or area, to visit the United States; and

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

- ❑ USA Program – Sends Americans abroad, primarily to study emerging democracies of Eastern Europe.

Benefits

EEF exchanges strengthen democratic development and international peace and create opportunities for emerging U.S. and foreign leaders to understand each other's societies and cultures directly.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
IASP Trust Fund Interest and Earnings	\$350	\$346	\$400	\$54
Appropriation Total	\$ 350	\$346	\$400	\$54

Explanation Of 2001 Request

The FY 2001 request seeks appropriation authority to spend \$400,000 in estimated interest and earnings of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund. The funding will be applied to:

- ☐ increasing educational opportunities for Israeli Arab students to study and conduct research in the United States; and
- ☐ advancing peace through international understanding.

Purpose Of Program

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) fosters mutual understanding between Arab citizens of Israel and the United States through international exchange and training activities.

Program Description

The IASP was created by the Foreign Relations Authorizations Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993. A permanent endowment of \$4,978,500 was established in 1992 with funds made available under Section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (as amended by Section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991).

Benefits

The income and earnings generated from this endowment are used to provide scholarships for Israeli Arab students to study in the United States. IASP exchanges strengthen international peace and create opportunities for understanding each other's societies and cultures directly.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

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PART FIVE
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

OVERVIEW

This section contains the FY 2001 State Department Appropriations authorized in the State Department Authorization bill, but appropriated in the Foreign Operations bill.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Migration & Refugee Assistance	\$905,970 /j	\$622,625	\$658,212	\$35,587
Emergency Refugee/Migration Assistance	195,000	12,453	20,000	7,547
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$1,100,970	\$635,078	\$678,212	\$43,134

/j Includes \$266,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, in emergency supplemental funding associated with the Kosovo crisis.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

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MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

Activities	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Overseas Assistance	\$680,140	\$455,925	\$457,360	\$1,435
Africa	144,235	152,245	138,000	(14,245)
East Asia	18,456	16,050	15,000	(1,050)
Western Hemisphere	14,713	19,110	15,300	(3,810)
Near East/North Africa	97,963	107,450	103,100	(4,350)
South Asia	27,475	30,790	29,500	(1,290)
Europe	310,083 ^{/a}	57,043	88,460	31,417
Multiregional Activities	67,215	73,237	68,000	(5,237)
Refugee Admissions	142,360 ^{/a}	92,900	126,000	33,100
Refugees to Israel	70,000	60,000	60,000	0
Administrative Expenses	13,470 ^{/a}	13,800	14,852	1,052
Appropriation Total	\$905,970	\$622,625	\$658,212	\$35,587
MRA	639,970	622,625	658,212	35,587
Emergency Supplemental ^{/a}	266,000	--	--	--

a/ The FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-31), associated with the Kosovo crisis, appropriated \$266 million to this account, to remain available until September 30, 2000. Of the \$266 million, \$225.5 million was allocated to Overseas Assistance in Europe and \$40 million was allocated to Refugee Admissions (of these totals, \$1.5 million was transferred to USIA), and \$0.5 million was allocated to Administrative Expenses. In FY 1999, \$97.9 million of the supplemental was obligated and \$166.6 million was carried forward to FY 2000.

Explanation of 2001 Request

Humanitarian Response is one of the seven U.S. national interests as well as a strategic goal outlined within the United States International Affairs Strategic Plan (IASP). Among the Department's principal funding components for achieving several elements of this goal are the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) appropriation, together with the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund for unexpected, urgent refugee and migration needs. Either directly or through contributions to international organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), these funds support programs for the protection of refugees and conflict victims; the provision of basic needs to sustain their life and health; and the resolution of refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country, including the United States, as well as efforts to manage international migration flows humanely and effectively. The following areas have been identified as specific goals for MRA funding:

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

- **Protection** – Promote equal access to effective protection and first asylum to refugees and conflict victims.
- **Response Capacity and Standards of Care** – Maintain viable and efficient international humanitarian response mechanisms to respond to the needs of refugees and victims of conflict at internationally accepted minimum standards.
- **Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration** – Support voluntary repatriation of refugees and provide a catalyst for their sustainable reintegration in the country of origin.
- **International Migration** – Support efforts to manage international migration flows humanely and effectively.
- **Resettlement** – Provide resettlement opportunities to refugees and encourage other countries to do so.

The FY 2001 request of \$658,212,000 for MRA will be used to fund: (a) overseas assistance activities, which support the first four goals outlined above; (b) the admission of refugees to the United States, supporting the resettlement goal; (c) a grant to support refugee resettlement in Israel, supporting the international migration goal; and (d) the majority of administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM).

Overseas Assistance

The FY 2001 request for Overseas Assistance is \$457.36 million, an increase of \$1.435 million from the FY 2000 estimate. \$126.2 million from the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation will still be available in FY 2000 for overseas assistance in Europe; therefore, the FY 2001 request for Europe is a decrease of \$94.7 million from the amount available in FY 2000 for overseas assistance in Europe (\$183.2 million). Policy priorities in FY 2001 will include:

- ☐ assuring that basic international life-sustaining **standards of care** and protection are provided across geographic regions, particularly in Africa;
- ☐ working with other governments, international organizations, and NGOs to enhance **international protection** for vulnerable groups and address the physical security of refugees, conflict victims, and humanitarian workers;
- ☐ enhancing basic **educational opportunities** for refugees worldwide, especially for women and girls;
- ☐ addressing important **psycho-social needs** of recovering communities;
- ☐ increasing **migration policy** activities that promote basic human rights for migrants, and that warn them of risks associated with irregular migration;
- ☐ supporting **voluntary repatriation** solutions that ensure safety and dignity; and

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

- ❑ expanding the Department's **consultation and coordination** with other donors and the international organizations to ensure that the collective international effort meets critical humanitarian needs in the most efficient manner possible.

To accomplish these objectives, this request supports the programs of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the emergency appeals and headquarters budget of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the requirements of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), refugee-related activities of the World Food Program (WFP), and other international organizations and non-governmental organizations that carry out refugee relief services overseas. This request also supports the headquarters and programs of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other international migration activities. Requirements by region include:

- **Africa - \$138,000,000.** Some 3.3 million of the world's refugees are spread across the African continent. While there have been large repatriations, renewed and ongoing warfare in such places as Angola, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sudan have displaced hundreds of thousands of people and underscore the need for continued humanitarian assistance. Moreover, humanitarian assistance has not always been up to basic international standards in such life-sustaining sectors as nutrition and water/sanitation. The largest UNHCR, ICRC, WFP, and NGO programs are expected to address the needs of refugees from and conflict victims in Angola, Burundi, Congo, Congo/Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sudan.
- **East Asia - \$15,000,000.** Burmese refugees in Thailand and Bangladesh constitute the largest groups of refugees requiring support in this region while violence in several areas of Indonesia has uprooted tens of thousands of people. In addition to supporting these refugees and conflict victims, funds will also be dedicated for reintegration needs of those who returned to Burma, East Timor, and Laos. Funds will support primarily UNHCR, ICRC, and NGOs.
- **Western Hemisphere – \$15,300,000.** Funds for this region will support the core activities of UNHCR, ICRC, and NGOs. ICRC will address the needs of internally displaced persons in Colombia. Funds will also support follow-up activities to the Regional [North and Central America] Conference on Migration and other migration initiatives.
- **Near East/North Africa - \$103,100,000.** The majority of funds requested for this region will support the programs of UNRWA. UNRWA provides education, medical assistance, vocational training, relief and social services, and small-scale income generation projects to approximately 3.6 million Palestinian refugees – the world's largest registered refugee population.
- **South Asia - \$29,500,000.** Funds primarily will support UNHCR and NGO programs providing humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, especially women and girls. ICRC will address life-support needs inside Afghanistan while UNHCR will aid

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

returned refugees. Funds will also be used to assist the internally displaced and repatriate population in Sri Lanka, and Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees.

- **Europe - \$88,460,000.** Funds for European assistance will be used primarily for humanitarian relief for refugees and displaced persons from the Kosovo conflict and in the Caucasus; repatriation of refugees from Bosnia and Croatia; and implementation of the Program of Action for Refugees and Migration in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Activities will also focus on humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as migration and refugee program capacity building in the countries of the former Soviet Union.
- **Multiregional Activities - \$68,000,000.** Funds will support the multiregional activities of UNHCR and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations. Initiatives will be undertaken in policy areas such as emergency preparedness, children, and women. International migration activities that are not region-specific will also be supported from these funds, as will support for a contribution to the ICRC headquarters budget and the U.S. assessment to IOM.

Refugee Admissions

The FY 2001 request for Refugee Admissions is \$126 million. While this is a \$33.1 million increase over the FY 2000 enacted level, \$40 million from the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation will still be available in FY 2000 for refugee admissions. The FY 2001 request will support a minimum of 76,000 admissions; if cost savings are achieved, 80,000 admissions could be supported. Specific FY 2001 regional ceilings will be set by a Presidential Determination after the Congressional consultations process.

Refugee Admissions

Region	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Ceiling
Africa	13,038	18,000
East Asia	10,204	8,000
Europe	0	0
Former Yugoslavia	24,498	17,000
Kosovo Crisis Refugees	14,156	10,000
NIS/Baltics	16,922	20,000
Latin America/Caribbean	2,110	3,000
Near East/South Asia	4,078	8,000
Unallocated Reserve	0	6,000
Total	85,006	90,000^{/a}

/a In FY 2000, the funded admissions level is 85,000 and the unfunded level is 5,000.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Refugees to Israel

The FY 2001 request for Refugees to Israel (\$60 million) is straight-lined from FY 2000. The request will provide a grant in support of the humanitarian migration of Jewish refugees to Israel.

Administrative Expenses

The FY 2001 request of \$14,852,000 for administrative expenses is an increase of \$1.052 million from the FY 2000 estimate. The requested increase will fund the continued start-up of several refugee coordinator positions to be established by the end of FY 2000 (\$427,000), International Cooperative Agreement Support Services (ICASS) System costs associated with these new positions (\$275,000), and domestic and overseas wage and price increases (\$350,000).

The FY 2001 request will finance the salaries and operating costs associated with a staff of 110 permanent positions in the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. This staff, both overseas and domestic, manages the resources and array of issues for which PRM is responsible. The overseas staff manages important humanitarian and refugee responsibilities. Domestic staff direct diplomatic initiatives and policy development, address program design, monitor and evaluate operational activities, and maintain an equally important policy liaison role, supporting other parts of the State Department in integrating refugee and humanitarian issues into broader regional foreign policy concerns. Costs related to a staff of six permanent positions dedicated to international population activities are included in the Department of State's Diplomatic and Consular Programs account.

Purpose Of The Program

UNHCR estimates that there are just over 12 million refugees worldwide; an additional 3.6 million Palestinian refugees are registered with UNRWA. In addition, there is an even greater number of returnees, displaced persons, conflict victims and others of concern to UNHCR and ICRC. The United States contributes toward the needs of refugees and conflict victims both through international and non-governmental organizations, programs of overseas assistance and by admitting refugees of special humanitarian concern for resettlement in the United States. Central to these efforts is a recognition that refugee problems are matters of international concern, requiring multilateral solutions.

Accordingly, the focus of U.S. humanitarian foreign policy is:

- ☐ providing life-sustaining protection and relief for persons who have fled across international boundaries to seek refuge from persecution and conflict;
- ☐ obtaining effective and timely responses from the international community to assist refugees and displaced persons;
- ☐ seeking solutions to the origins of refugee problems and supporting repatriation and reintegration; and
- ☐ helping victims of conflict.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Program Description

Overseas assistance is carried out through voluntary contributions to:

- ☐ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- ☐ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
- ☐ The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);
- ☐ The International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- ☐ The World Food Program (WFP);
- ☐ Other international organizations; and
- ☐ Non-governmental organizations.

Refugee admissions are supported through funding to:

- ☐ Private voluntary agencies that conduct refugee processing and cultural orientation overseas, as well as provide initial reception and placement services in the United States; and
- ☐ IOM, which provides transportation, processing, medical screening services, and cultural orientation for refugees coming to the United States.
- ☐ The Refugees to Israel program is implemented through a grant to the United Israel Appeal.

Benefits

Migration and Refugee Assistance funds continue to:

- ☐ maintain U.S. global leadership in humanitarian affairs and international refugee and migration policy;
- ☐ help maintain first asylum in countries that might otherwise close borders to refugees;
- ☐ provide for the protection of and direct humanitarian assistance to refugees and conflict victims and support refugee repatriation and reintegration when political conditions allow;
- ☐ obtain multilateral support and burden sharing for refugee needs; and
- ☐ bring refugees to the United States who are of special humanitarian concern.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE

Program Activities Summary

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2000 Opening Balance	FY 2001 Request
Emergency Fund	\$185,310 ^{a/}	\$20,000

^{a/} Of which, \$172,857,659 was carried forward from FY 1999 and \$12,452,000 appropriated in FY 2000.

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

A \$20,000,000 replenishment of the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund is requested to preserve the President's ability to respond to unforeseen and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide.

Purpose of Program

The ERMA Fund is a no-year appropriation that is drawn upon to meet unexpected, urgent refugee and migration needs whenever the President determines that it is important to the national interest to do so.

Program Description

Pursuant to the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, the President authorizes drawdowns from the ERMA Fund when unexpected refugee and migration needs require immediate financial support for programs sustaining life or providing other vital services. In FY 1999, and through the first four months of FY 2000, a total of \$125,000,000 was drawn down from the ERMA Fund for the following needs:

ASIA

- **Presidential Determination 2000-07: \$30,000,000**

On November 10, 1999, \$30,000,000 was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Timor crisis.

EUROPE

- **Presidential Determination 99-10: \$25,000,000**

On January 25, 1999, \$25,000,000 was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE

- **Presidential Determination 99-19: \$25,000,000**
On March 31, 1999, \$25,000,000 was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis.
- **Presidential Determination 99-22: \$20,000,000**
On April 29, 1999, \$20,000,000 was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis.
- **Presidential Determination 99-23: \$15,000,000**
On May 18, 1999, \$15,000,000 was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis, with special focus on refugee settlement requirements for persons processed through the Humanitarian Evacuation Program from Macedonia.
- **Presidential Determination 2000-07: \$10,000,000**
On November 10, 1999, \$10,000,000 was authorized to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the North Caucasus crisis.

Benefits

The ERMA Fund provides the President with the flexibility to respond on a timely basis to emergency refugee and migration crises around the world.

Department of State
Fee Collections
(Dollars in Thousands)

Revenue Source	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Request
Machine Readable Visa Fees			
Carryforward Allocations	\$8,187	\$4,937	\$0
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	61,473	78,658	97,342
Current Year Collections Projected	<u>334,361</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>368,000</u>
Total Collections Available	404,021	433,595	465,342
Current Year Allocation Plan	<u>325,363</u>	<u>336,253</u>	<u>373,453</u>
Unallocated Collections	78,658	97,342	91,889
Expedited Passport Fees			
Carryforward Allocations	3,087	13,971	0
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	22,678	16,138	28,859
Current Year Collections Projected	<u>56,570</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>63,000</u>
Total Collections Available	82,335	90,109	91,859
Current Year Allocation Plan	<u>66,197</u>	<u>61,250</u>	<u>63,000</u>
Unallocated Collections	16,138	28,859	28,859
Diversity Visa Fees			
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	327	928	573
Current Year Collections Projected	<u>4,456</u>	<u>4,400</u>	<u>4,400</u>
Total Collections Available	4,783	5,328	4,973
Current Year Allocation Plan	<u>3,855</u>	<u>4,755</u>	<u>4,755</u>
Unallocated Collections	928	573	218
FBI Fingerprint Fees			
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	1,789	1,953	800
Current Year Collections Projected	<u>284</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>
Total Collections Available	2,073	2,238	1,085
Current Year Allocation Plan	<u>120</u>	<u>1,438</u>	<u>120</u>
Unallocated Collections	1,953	800	965
Defense Trade Control Fees			
Collections/Plan	1,000	1,000	1,000
Commercial Services Fees			
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	0	0	0
Current Year Collections Projected	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Total Collections Available	10	10	10
Current Year Allocation Plan	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Unallocated Collections	0	0	0
United States Information & Educational Exchange Fees			
Spending Authority	6,800	6,800	6,800

Note: Affidavit of Support Fees have not been implemented and fee estimates are not included.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

Explanation of Language Changes

This section explains those changes in the text of appropriation language other than changes in dollar amounts or fiscal year designations. Proposed deletions are denoted by enclosures in brackets ([]) and strikethrough text. Proposed insertions are denoted by ***bold italics***.

APPENDIX

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, including employment, without regard to civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000 of this appropriation), as authorized by section 801 of such Act; expenses authorized by section 9 of the Act of August 31, 1964, as amended; representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, or specific Acts of Congress; arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of September 26, 1961, as amended; acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law; and for expenses of general administration, ~~[\$2,569,825,000]~~ ***\$3,101,325,000, of which \$410,000,000 shall be available until expended for security programs:*** *Provided*, That, of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$4,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" appropriations account, to be available only for emergency evacuations and terrorism rewards: ~~[Provided further, That, of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$4,500,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the 'International Broadcasting Operations' appropriations account only to avoid reductions in force at the Voice of America, subject to the reprogramming procedures described in section 605 of this Act:]~~ *Provided further*, That, in fiscal year ~~[2000]~~ ***2001***, all receipts collected from individuals for assistance in the preparation and filing of an affidavit of support pursuant to section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be deposited into this account as an offsetting collection and shall remain available until expended: ~~[Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$236,291,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy international information programs: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$500,000 shall be available only for the National Law Center for Inter American Free Trade: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$2,500,000 shall be available only for overseas continuing language education: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$1,162,000 shall be available for transfer to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States: Provided further, That any amount transferred pursuant to the previous proviso shall not result in a total amount transferred to the Commission from all Federal sources that exceeds the authorized amount:]~~ *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 140(a)(5), and the second sentence of section 140(a)(3), of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, fees may be collected during fiscal ~~[years 2000 and]~~ ***year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter***, under the authority of section 140(a)(1) of that Act: *Provided further*, That all fees collected under the preceding proviso shall be deposited ~~[in fiscal years 2000 and 2001]~~ as an offsetting collection to appropriations made under this heading to recover costs as set forth under section 140(a)(2) of that Act and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That ~~[of the amount made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 is appropriated for a Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, not less than \$9,000,000 shall be~~

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~~available for the Office of Defense Trade Controls.] advances for services authorized by 22 U.S.C. 3620(c) may be credited to this account to remain available until expended for such services.~~

In addition, not to exceed \$1,252,000 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities located at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act, as amended; in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$490,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section; in addition, as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs, and from fees from educational advising and counseling, and exchange visitor programs; and, in addition, not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities in accordance with section 46 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2718(a)).

~~[In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, \$254,000,000, to remain available until expended.] (Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)~~

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

- (1) The first insertion, and the final deletion, are requested in order to include \$410,000,000 within the overall appropriation for Diplomatic and Consular Programs to be made available until expended for various security programs.
- (2) The first deletion is requested because such transfer authority is no longer necessary.
- (3) The next five deletions are to eliminate earmarks or references thereto.
- (4) The next insertion is requested to establish permanent authorization in the Diplomatic and Consular Program appropriation for the retention of Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees.
- (5) The next deletion is requested because no request will be made for funding of the Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund in this appropriation this year.
- (6) The next deletion is requested to eliminate an earmark.
- (7) The next insertion confirms that the Department will be able to fund continuing services for former employees of the Panama Canal Commission without fiscal year limitation.

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CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, [~~\$80,000,000~~] **\$97,000,000**, to remain available until expended, as authorized in Public Law 103-236, ***as amended: Provided, That*** section 135(e) of Public Law 103-236 shall not apply to funds available under this heading. (*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

The proposed insertion is requested in order to reflect subsequent amendments to section 135 of Public Law 103-236.

~~[SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS]~~ ***EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE***

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for, buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Main State Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized by title IV of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4851), [~~\$428,561,000~~] **\$431,178,000**, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 24(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(c)), of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for ***domestic and overseas*** representation as authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4085) ***and section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act: Provided, That*** none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture and furnishings and generators for other departments and agencies.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, ***acquisition, and construction as authorized by the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999,*** [~~\$313,617,000~~] **\$648,000,000**, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for necessary expenses for capital asset acquisition or construction, including alteration, modification, and equipment costs, of diplomatic and consular facilities, to become available on October 1, of the fiscal year specified and remain available until expended: fiscal year 2002, \$650,000,000; fiscal year 2003, \$800,000,000; fiscal year 2004, \$950,000,000; and fiscal year 2005, \$950,000,000. (Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).

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Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

- (1) The first insertion is requested to clarify that the \$25,000 is available for representational activities overseas as well as within the United States.
- (2) The second insertion is to indicate that \$648,000,000 will be available for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition and construction, as authorized by the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999.
- (3) The third insertion is requested to provide for advance appropriations.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services in accordance with the provisions of section 214 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4314) and 3 U.S.C. 208, [~~\$8,100,000~~] **\$10,490,000**, to remain available until September 30, [~~2001~~] **2002**. (*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

This insertion is requested to make the funding in the account available for two years.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, [~~\$885,203,000~~] **\$946,060,000**: *Provided*, [~~That any payment of arrearages under this title shall be directed toward special activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*,~~] That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be obligated and expended to pay the full United States assessment to the civil budget of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

The proposed deletion is requested because the proviso is superfluous with enactment of authorization legislation which requires certification by the Secretary that over 20 benchmarks have been satisfied before paying arrears to the UN and other international organizations.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, [~~\$500,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and other appropriate committees of the Congress are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; and (2) a reprogramming of funds pursuant to section 605 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification by the Secretary of State to the appropriate committees of the Congress that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading are available to pay the United States share of the cost of court monitoring that is part of any United Nations peacekeeping mission.~~] ***\$738,666,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002.*** (*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

(1) The three proposed deletions are requested to eliminate provisos regarding (a) a notification requirement that is now redundant of permanent law; (b) a procurement certification that has long been satisfied and is no longer pertinent; and (c) an inappropriate funding restriction.

(2) The insertion is requested to allow funds to be available for two years.

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

[~~For an additional amount for payment of arrearages to meet obligations of authorized membership in international multilateral organizations, and to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities, \$244,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading for payment of arrearages may be obligated or expended until such time as the share of the total of all assessed contributions for any designated specialized agency of the United Nations does not exceed 22 percent for any single member of the agency, and the designated specialized agencies have achieved zero nominal growth in their biennium budgets for 2000-2001 from the 1998-1999 biennium budget levels of the respective agencies: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, an additional amount, not to exceed \$107,000,000, which is owed by the United Nations to the United States as a reimbursement, including any reimbursement under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, that was owed~~

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~~to the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be applied or used, without fiscal year limitations, to reduce any amount owed by the United States to the United Nations.]~~
(*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

The deletion is requested because the Administration is not requesting an appropriation for arrearages this fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, [~~\$19,551,000~~] **\$7,142,000**. (*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, [~~\$5,939,000~~] **\$26,747,000**, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 24(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(c)). (*Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

The proposed change reflects the transfer of Operation and Maintenance funds from the Salaries and Expenses account to the Construction account, which is a no-year account, in order to better enable the Commission to accomplish its mission.

GENERAL PROVISIONS--DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 401. Funds appropriated under this title shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and hire of passenger transportation pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1343(b).

SEC. 402. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made

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available for the current fiscal year for the Broadcasting Board of Governors in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 403. The Secretary of State is authorized to administer summer travel and work programs without regard to preplacement requirements.

~~[SEC. 404. Beginning in fiscal year 2000 and thereafter, section 410(a) of the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, shall be in effect.]~~

~~[SEC. 405. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.]~~

~~[SEC. 406. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for the United Nations may be used by the United Nations for the promulgation or enforcement of any treaty, resolution, or regulation authorizing the United Nations, or any of its specialized agencies or affiliated organizations, to tax any aspect of the Internet.]~~

~~[SEC. 407. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the Department of State may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, section 309(g) of the International Broadcasting Act of 1994, and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.] (Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(1) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)~~

Explanation(s) of Proposed Changes:

- (1) The first deletion is requested because last year's provision constituted permanent legislation.
- (2) The next two deletions are proposed to eliminate inappropriate funding restrictions.
- (3) The last deletion is requested in view of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 2000 and 2001.